THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 210

**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, and 5.

Italian Island Bombed; $400,000,000 Cargo Safe; Philippine Units Mobilize

The World's Day—August 2, 1941

Air and Sea: British Raid Italian Island

Raids against Italy by the RAF continued with the Italian High Command reporting bombings of the island of Lampedusa, between Sicily and Tunisia.

One of the largest convoys yet to cross the Atlantic untouched unloaded $400,000,000 worth of planes, guns, munitions and food at many ports on Britain's West Coast.

Port of Spain, Trinidad (AP)—U. S. naval and air base at Chaguaramus Bay was opened in the British possession with a ceremony attended by the British Governor.

Far East: 10 Philippine Regiments Mobilized

Manila (AP)—Ten infantry regiments, between 12,000 and 15,000 men, of the Philippine Army were ordered mobilized by President Quezon for incorporation into the United States armed forces commanded by Lieut. Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur.

Washington: Price Control Bills Introduced

Sweeping price control legislation was introduced in both the House and the Senate. [Financial Page.]

The nation's silk and hosiery mills prepared to close their doors on a $250,000,000 industry, in obedience to a Government order to cease production, and 175,000 or more silk workers looked to the Federal Government to provide means of support. [Page 3.]

A joint Senate-House committee eliminated from a draft and property seizure bill a section which would have given the Government the right to take over industrial plants where production was disrupted by strikes or other causes.

The Treasury Department reported that cash expenditures in connection with the defense program totaled about $1,000,000 in July and—in another statement—that cash receipts from sale of defense savings bonds passed $1,000,000,000 three months after they went on sale. [Financial Page.]

W. Averell Harriman reported to the President on operations of the lend-lease program as he observed it during three months in England and a month and a half in the Middle East.

President Roosevelt ordered an embargo which will prevent shipments of aviation gasoline and oil to Japan and sharply restrict exports of other petroleum products to Japan. [Page 1.]

Russia: Berlin Prepares for Smolensk Drive

German preparations for major offensives in the Smolensk area and also at the south of the front below Kiev were announced from Berlin. [Page 1.]

Russians announced no change after heavy fighting along the whole length of the line. They declared that one entire German infantry division had been annihilated.

In Scandinavia: Britain Breaks With Finland

A diplomatic break between Britain and Finland was confirmed when Britain declared Finland enemy occupied territory, thus extending the British blockade to the Finnish republic. [Page 1.]

Outbreaks in Norway among loyal Norwegian citizens are stated to have forced the Nazi occupation forces to declare a state of civil siege, placing the entire country under Nazi police patrol. [Page 7.]

Americas: Argentine Police Raid Nazi Group

Rosario, Argentina (AP)—The headquarters of the German Culture Welfare Association here were raided by police who arrested 30 persons and seized a quantity of books and pamphlets, including copies of Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kampf."

National: 'Work Holidays' Delay Ohio Arsenals

Sandusky, Ohio (AP)—Work holidays by A. F. of L. unions delayed construction at two giant Ohio arsenals—the $32,000,000 Plum Brook ordnance works and the $35,000,000 Ravenna ordnance plant.

U. S. Airlines Make New Records

CHICAGO, Aug. 2 (AP)—Revenue passenger miles flown by domestic airlines the first half of 1941 rose 29.5 per cent over the corresponding period of 1940, the Air Transport Association of America announced today.

The six-month mileage was 586,981,362 for 1941 and 453,077,175 for 1940.

This was the first six months period in which the half billion mile mark was passed. June passenger traffic, 130,679,716 revenue passenger miles, was 29.17 per cent over June, 1940, and 6.39 per cent over May, 1941, the previous all-time record month.

Gross revenue from Nationwide air express in May, also was the highest in history, an increase of 46 per cent over May, 1940. Shipments carried during May also reached a new record mark of 891,212 pounds, a 55 per cent gain over the previous May.

The Association attributed the new records largely to a huge increase in long-haul national defense traffic.

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Americans Leave

SAIGON, French Indo-China, Aug. 2 (AP)—About 50 American missionaries, women and children—approximately half the United States religious workers in Indo-China—will leave for home in a few days, it was reported today.

A spokesman for the group said the departure should not be considered an evacuation of this Japanese-occupied French territory.

Meanwhile, new Japanese transports were understood to be waiting off the coast for a clearing of traffic in the port, where ships have been discharging troops and equipment for several days.

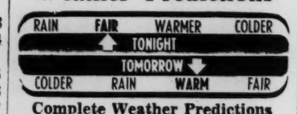
A detachment of Japanese was reported on its way west by motor trucks to take up positions in Cambodia, near the Thai frontier.

Astor Yacht to Become Floating Weather Station

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (AP)—Vincent Astor's palatial yacht Nourmahal, on which President Roosevelt has cruised as a guest, is going to work for the U. S. Coast Guard as a floating weather station to gather meteorological data.

Mr. Astor, a commander in the Navy Reserve, has leased the $2,500,000 yacht, a vessel of 2,000 tons, to the Government for $1 a year during the emergency.

Weather Predictions



Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Army Scribe

© Harris & Ewing

Mrs. William P. Hobby

The Army has selected this Houston, Texas, newspaper executive to head the new Women's Division in the War Department's Bureau of Public Relations. As Mrs. Hobby sees it, her job is "to tell the story of the Army to women in personalized news of their sons, husbands, brothers, and sweethearts." Mrs. Hobby, Vice-President of the Houston Post, has long been active in public life in Texas. She is the wife of a former Governor of the Lone Star State.

Delay Looms In Senate On Old Age Aid

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Democratic filibuster tactics today threatened to delay Senate action on liberalization of old age assistance—chief political issue of the 1941 legislative session—until after the Senate trial of Daniel H. Coakley, Executive Councilor.

Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose, President of the Senate, stated today that unless the Democratic delaying maneuvers suddenly collapse, the old age assistance issue cannot be acted upon prior to the pre-arranged recess tonight to prepare for the Coakley trial. On Tuesday Mr. Coakley will appear before the Senate to plead to the 14 articles of impeachment submitted against him by the House of Representatives, but the actual trial is not

Continued on Page 4, Column 2

Vichy Moves Toward Closer Ties to Nazis

Pucheu in key cabinet post is seen as big victory for forces of collaboration.

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICHY, France, Aug. 2—Those French who favor collaboration with Germany have won a victory in the appointment of the energetic Pierre Pucheu to the key post of Minister of the Interior. This Appointment, by Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan, also means a corresponding defeat for the "wait-and-seers."

A steadily increasing collaboration with Germany is expected on all sides.

M. Pucheu has a double program: First, to make of the Prefects and the administrative machinery an active force for "educating" the public in support of Marshal Philippe Pétain.

Said M. Pucheu: "I am taking care that all my subordinates remain strictly in the Government political line, and I shall not tolerate the slightest weakness or slackness."

Support for Pétain

His other principal policy is to swing the syndicated workers into line behind Marshal Pétain.

He is putting all militant Communists into concentration camps as fast as he can catch them and at the same time is treating with organized labor with the purpose of making it one of the principal supports of the State, but with politics rigorously eliminated.

If he can, as he hopes, get on the Government's side that active, restless force of the French Syndicalists, who have been at the forefront of every revolutionary movement for a century, he will be doing more than the Nazi-sponsored assembly, and the Rassemblement Nationale Populaire of Paris have accomplished.

There are, however, some indications that the Syndicalists throughout France may swing around as completely as the Communists did in Germany.

The Railroad Men's Federation, which in the past has always given its strikes a revolutionary tinge, has voted to restrain its syndicalistic activities to "exclusively corporative and professional grounds," warning local unions to get rid of known Communist agitators.

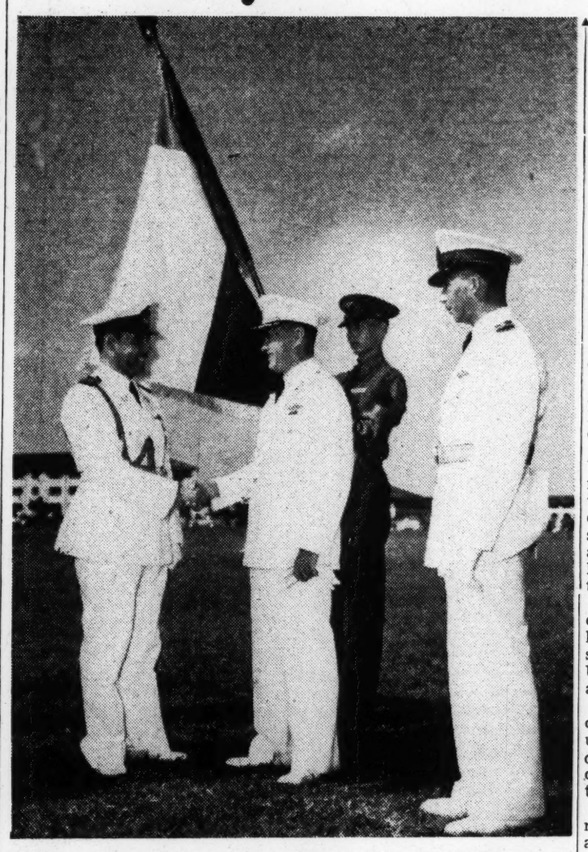
Promises Strict Steps

To newspapermen M. Pucheu said: "We are taking severe, even brutal, measures to purge France of Communism. There will be no quarter for Communists, but to this work of repression my administration will bring the indispensable qualities of finesse and discernment. It intends to know better the mentality and aspirations of labor. It will put all dangerous individuals where they can no longer do harm but will take pains to avoid injustice and gain the Syndicalist support of the labor elite."

So far the Petain Government has carefully refrained from build-

Continued on Page 9, Column 7

U. S. Curbs Oil for Japan; Congress Gets Price Control; Tokyo Seeks Self-Sufficiency



Chilean Flag Presented to Randolph Field Regiment

Symbolic of the ever-increasing co-operation and unity of the nations of the Western Hemisphere was the recent presentation of the national flag of Chile to the Flying Cadet Regiment at Randolph Field, Texas, by two South American fliers. Maj. Felix Olmedo and Lieut. Eduardo Middleton of the Chilean Army Air Corps, now studying flight training methods at Randolph Field, presented their national emblem to the regiment as "a token of esteem for our sister republic." Col. Idwal H. Edwards, field commander, accepted the flag on behalf of the 5,000 airmen under his command. Left to right: Maj. Felix Olmedo, Col. Idwal H. Edwards, Flying Cadet R. W. Stitt of Williamsville, Ill., the color bearer, and Lieut. Eduardo Middleton.

Says ban on oil will serve to speed new economic program in Western Pacific.

TOKYO, Aug. 2 (AP)—British and United States moves to cut Japan off from vital supplies of oil, tin and rubber will only speed its program to win economic self-sufficiency in the South Orient, a Japanese Foreign Office organ declared today.

The Japan Times and Advertiser, organ of the Foreign Office, said the United States and Britain already had established a "de facto embargo" in Malaya, and declared:

"This artificial exclusion of Japan from supplies merely hastens the course of self-sufficiency in the Western Pacific."

The newspaper charged that the United States was attempting to monopolize vital raw materials in the South Seas on a preferred customer basis, "buying the surplus so that markets can explain they are sold out." The same thing is likely to develop in South America, the Times and Advertiser asserted.

Japan added India to the list of countries whose assets in Japan have been frozen in retaliation for similar action started by the United States, Britain and Canada against Japan.

Watching sources of supply closely, the Tokyo Government urged the Japanese Empire to cut down where possible on food consumption, but told the people they never would face famine.

Meanwhile an agreement announced yesterday, giving Japan a credit of 10,000,000 bahts (nominally $3,600,000) for purchases in Thailand, will give Japan a chance to get rice in that portion of the Malay Peninsula.

The agreement with the Thai Government was taken as an indication of the difficulty under which Japan has been placed by the United States and British freezing orders.

Agriculture Minister Hiroyasu Ino said in a radiocast, "Because there have been some shortages in labor, animal labor, fuel oil and fertilizers due to Japanese-Chinese hostilities, it is only natural that food production should decrease."

Mr. Ino said unfavorable weather had put the wheat crop 5,000,000 bushels behind the 55,000,000 bushel goal.

Exports Curbed

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, Aug. 2 (AP)—This Dutch colony for the time being is issuing no licenses for exports to Japan, it was learned reliably today.

The licensing system established last week put all trade with Japan under Government control, including deliveries under the Japanese-Dutch oil agreement.

H. J. Van Mook, Economic Director in the Colonial Administration, said today that granting of export licenses was subject to the situation in the Pacific.

Meng Chiang strategic buffer in mounting Far East crisis: Page 6.

30-month limit urged as draft compromise; OPM bans civilian use of silk.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—The United States has given another full turn to retaliatory oil restrictions against Japan in the tightening tension in the Orient at the same time major developments occurred on half a dozen other major defense issues on the domestic front.

1. The Administration's long-heralded price and rent control bill went to Congress.
2. The draft bill extension debate turned on a proposed 2½-year limit compromise in the Senate.
3. The Office of Production Management banned silk for civilian use, and imperilled the jobs of some 175,000 silk workers.
4. President Roosevelt sent Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D), of North Carolina of the House Ways and Means Committee a letter outlining his tax views, understood to reiterate his preference for the Treasury invested capital plan of excess profits taxation and indicating opposition to the Committee's joint income tax proposal.
5. Oil companies indicated their readiness to close down service stations from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. as a conservation measure beginning Sunday night.

New Blow at Japan

Any one of the latter domestic developments under ordinary conditions would be subject to extraordinary news treatment, but they were all overshadowed by the stronger Administration action against Japan and the feeling that it might precipitate the long-discussed crisis between the two Nations. Instead of backing away from the dangerous Far Eastern situation, the Administration has followed it up with a step that appears to disavow appeasement and that gives specific effect to the warning to Japan of what a full economic blockade might mean.

Under the new Roosevelt order exports of all petroleum products, from gasoline to kerosene, will be subject to license, with the Western Hemisphere, British Commonwealth of Nations and unoccupied territories of other countries resisting aggression exempted. As for Japan, no shipments will be allowed of such motor fuel and oils as are suitable for airplane use. This means chiefly a cutting down of the gasoline octane rating. At the same time all other exports of gasoline will be limited to prewar quantities. In this instance "prewar" means before the start of the "Chinese incident" of 1937, subsequent to which Japanese purchases of American oil greatly increased.

The United States has not allowed Japan to buy high-octane aviation gasoline and aviation lubricating oil since July, 1940, but a good quality of fuel, capable of being converted into airplane fuel, has been exported. Now this is presumably stopped.

What of Loopholes?

Washington observers who have seen many instances of "retaliatory action" against Japan in the past, which appeared on closer examination to have broad loopholes, asked themselves today if the new order could be put in this seive-like category. While final determination yet remains to be made on the point the formal statement by the White House was categorical in one clause, which was announced without qualification, that the action will "prohibit the exportation of motor fuels and oils suitable for use in aircraft and of certain raw stocks from which such products are derived."

The word "prohibit" above seems to infer unqualified shutting off of United States aviation exports, and it was in that sense that the order was interpreted here in initial discussions.

Silk Situation

The prospective end of Japanese silk imports caused the OPM to order stoppage of all processing of raw silk to take effect at midnight tonight. This causes immediate hardship to American silk companies.

In the domestic field, the Administrative leaders yesterday accepted a proposal to provide maximum service of 30 months for selectees, guardsmen and reserve officers, unless the war crisis grows much more acute. The Thomas amendment would add 18 months to the maximum term of service of all men now in the army, with the provision that Congress may increase the time, if necessary.

Nazi Consul General Ordered Second Time to Quit Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 2 (AP)—Chile, which is housing the ousted German Minister to Bolivia, Ernst Wendler, until a Japanese ship can take him away, ordered the German Consul General at Valparaiso out of the country for the second time. Herr Wendler was accused of complicity in plans for a Bolivian putsch and the Valparaiso Consul General of falsifying passports.

Chile had charged that the Consul General falsified passports to help crewmen of the scuttled German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee escape from internment in Argentina and had overstayed the time originally allotted him to wind up his affairs.

President Aguirre Cerda said today Chile might have to ration gasoline to meet a shortage expected to result from a lack of tankers plying between this country and the United States.

Mexico Indignant

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 2 (AP)—Proposals that Mexico demand recall of the German Minister and oust Nazi Consuls rose today as political leaders and newspapers indorsed the Government's firm rejection of a German note urging it to protest against the Washington blacklist of pro-Axis Mexican firms.

Senator Alfonso Flores, President of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, said German Minister Rudt von Collenberg should be declared "persona non grata" immediately for his "discourteous and insolent" note.

An informed Government source declared closing of German Consulates was being seriously considered and termed the note "a deliberate provocation of a warring nation" to endanger relations between Mexico and the United States.

The newspaper Excelsior said the note was cleverly timed to "inflame our people's pride" into resentment against the United States, but failed in this object because of Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla's "acute and intelligent" reply.

The conservative El Universal and the pro-British Novedades also denounced the German note.

Roosevelt hails Peru-Ecuador border peace: Page 10.

Nazis Move Up New Troops For Drive Against Moscow

By the Associated Press

Saturday, Aug. 2

The Germans reported today that their infantry divisions had been brought up to the advanced lines in the Smolensk area, thus indicating that a new and supreme offensive in that long contested theater protecting Moscow was in preparation.

These troops, it was stated, would free panzer units which previously had been holding the front for what presumably would be a full-dress effort to break the Russian lines.

This information, which was substantial confirmation that the Nazis were as yet far from a major break-through at the center, came at about the same time that Moscow was announcing in its early morning communique that in heavy action all along the front there had been no substantial changes in position.

The Red Command's mention of a resumption of fighting about Porkhov, 150 miles south of Leningrad, suggested, however, a reactivation of the Nazi drive upon that second Russian city after a short lull.

In the south, Germans admitted a temporary Soviet success in splitting German and Rumanian troops, but claimed that the Russians were driven back with heavy losses after a German and Rumanian counter-attack which destroyed at least an entire Red division.

More Russian losses were reported in the Kiev area after German guns halted a troop train and forced the soldiers to make hurried defensive preparations. Thousands of prisoners were taken.

Germany contended the power of the Russian Air Force had been broken and that Soviet planes were being used only on the defensive.

Meanwhile, in the very thick of battle, German engineers worked to strengthen long communication lines by changing the gauge of Russian railway lines to the standard European width.

Russia has maintained broad gauge railways as a defensive measure.

The Germans in some cases moved one rail and in others installed a third so that captured Russian equipment as well as German could be used to haul men and supplies.

Meanwhile a Russian communiqué said that the entire 137th Nazi Infantry Division had been annihilated.

Soviet dispatches also reported that the 99th Red Army Division, an organization of picked veterans, had destroyed three other German divisions. The Russians said immobilized German tanks, their fuel exhausted, were being half sunk in the ground and used by the Nazis as pillboxes.

At the same time informed quarters in Berlin said a German vanguard overtook retreating Russian forces on a motor highway far east of Smolensk—apparently the Minsk-to-Moscow highway—and established another encirclement in that area. The precise locale was not given, but previous reports indicated it might be in the vicinity of Vyazma, 130 miles from Moscow.

Prices and Your Purse: Junked Jalopies to Do Bit

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Unsightly automobile "graveyards" will soon make their contribution to national defense. Beginning in Ohio, armies of auto wreckers will descend upon worn-out jalopies to scrap all available iron and steel. One discarded automobile provides enough scrap for a light cannon, the Office of Production Management estimates; 20 cars enough for a tank.

Cotton Boon

A man who expects to feel some benefit from the Japanese silk ban is David Young, designer of cotton hose for the United States Bureau of Home Economics. Under a special Congressional appropriation put through by cotton States, Mr. Young in the last three years has made up 150 designs of cotton hose for release to commercial manufacturers.

They range from gossamer evening sheers to heavy ski socks, with all sorts of novelty weaves and weights in between.

Reverse Response

Night closing of gasoline filling stations was ordered after Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes found that drivers in Eastern States met his plea for a 33⅓ cut in gas consumption by using 3 per cent more than usual.

"With Hitler running about the world like a mad dog, Americans still seem to act as if they were living in a normal world," he caustically commented.

Scary Burlap

An easily-frightened item on the cost of living chart has been burlap.

In great demand throughout the world these days for sandbags, burlap has increased 100 per cent in price in the last year. It was one of the first items to get out of hand in the World War.

Since most burlap is imported from India, shortage of shipping space is also a factor in its meteoric rise.

'Good Buys'

Compiling "good buys" advice for the whole country is a difficult job, but the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply Consumer offers the following as steers at least for August:

Lima beans, eggplant and corn will probably fall in the "especially good buy" class, not only because August is the month when

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Britain Declares Finland Enemy-Occupied Territory

LONDON, Aug. 2 (AP)—Great Britain declared Finland enemy occupied territory today following severance of diplomatic relations with Helsingfors.

All goods destined for Finland were declared liable to seizure and a Government order cut off all commercial and financial transactions between the countries.

Finland was held formally an "enemy destination for contraband purposes."

An authoritative source said all communications with Finland were interrupted last night when Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden was notified of the diplomatic break.

The source emphasized the two countries were not at war with one another and said Britain still considered the break the result of "an unfortunate association of Finland with the Axis."

Designating Finland as German-occupied territory would not affect Finnish shipping because the recent occupation of the country by Nazi troops made impossible issuance of navicerts to vessels en route to Finland, this source said.

The break was made official last night when the Finnish Minister called at the British Foreign Office on instructions from Helsingfors. The Foreign Office immediately instructed Gordon Vereker, British Minister to Helsingfors, to return home.

New England Motorists Warned to Voluntarily Conserve Gasoline Supply

Compulsory Saving Next Step, Association Manager Asserts

New England motorists must voluntarily conserve gasoline or have it taken away from them, William A. Thibodeau, General Manager of the Automobile Legal Association, said today.

Unless autmoobile owners co-operate in slashing gasoline consumption one-third, compulsory rationing is bound to be invoked, he said.

Meanwhile thousands of filling stations proprietors prepared to close their stations regularly at 7 p. m., starting tomorrow, in compliance with Petroleum Conservator Harold L. Ickes' program.

Mr. Thibodeau's statement came a few hours after the six New England Governors issued an unprecedented joint statement calling upon "every citizen, every business, every institution, public or private" to help reduce gasoline consumption.

"That a serious shortage in gasoline and fuel oil is developing due to lack of transportation facilities cannot be denied," said the automobile association's manager. "Just how and why this shortage developed is immaterial.

"The fact remains that we must save gasoline and we must save at least one-third of our usual consumption. Unless we co-operate voluntarily, compulsory rationing seems to be inevitable and this is something that should be avoided and can be avoided only by co-operation of the motoring public. . . ."

In their joint proclamation, decided upon because "the people of New England are accustomed to work together on problems common to their six States, and the business of distributing gasoline and fuel oil in New England is conducted on a regional basis," the Governor indorsed the program recommended by the Marketing Committee of the Petroleum Industry. Briefly, this calls for elimination of mechanical defects, reduction of driving speed, and cutting out non-essential driving.

Tax Loss

Massachusetts will lose $5,000,000 in gasoline taxes—nearly one-fourth of its annual revenue from this source—if consumption in the area is reduced by one-third from now until next March, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Taxation and Corporations declared.

The loss to the State by Jan. 1 if Bay Staters use only two-thirds of their normal consumption, Commissioner Long said, would amount to $3,600,000.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

BIBLES

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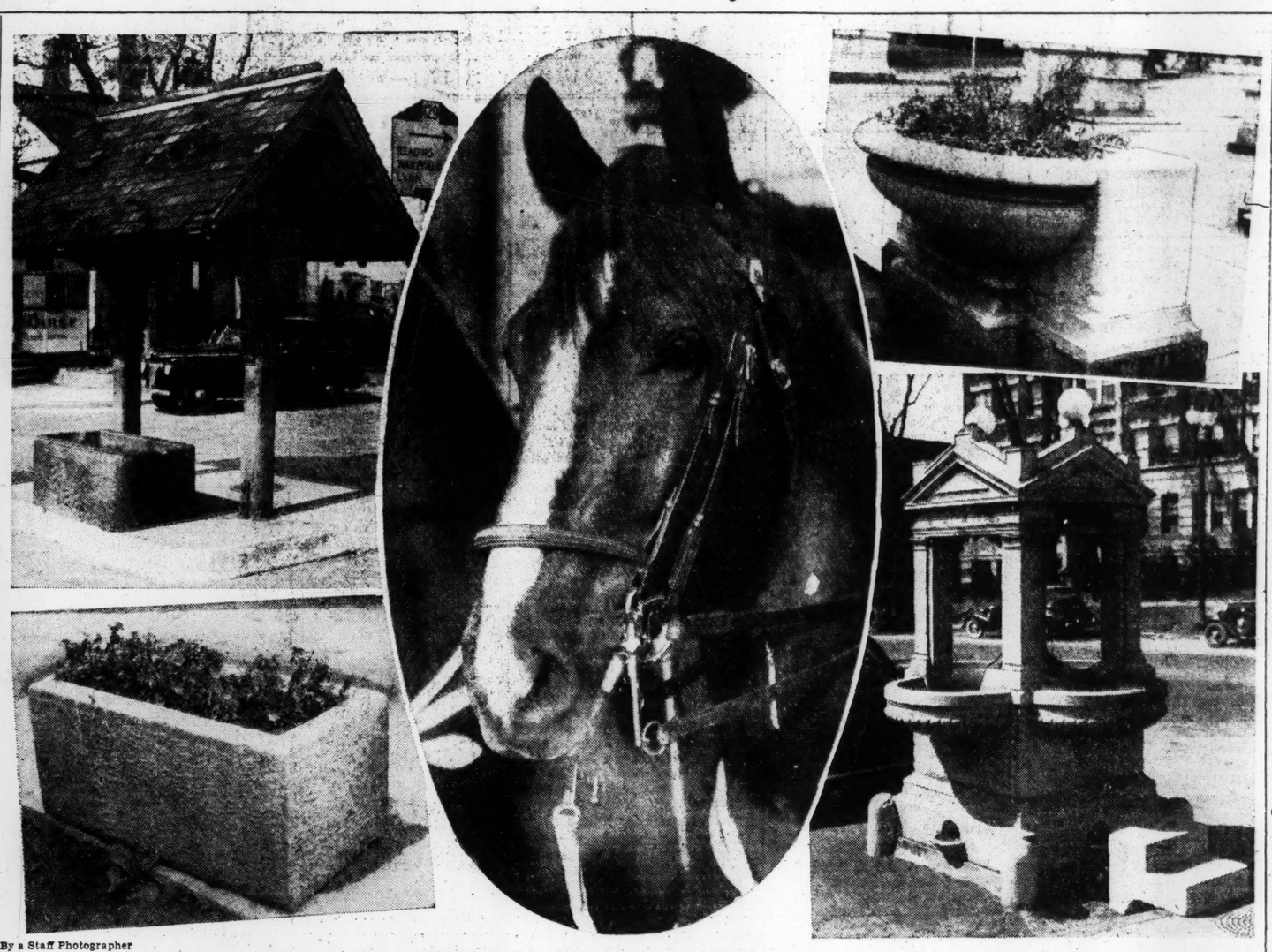
Cambridge Pit For Swim Place

The "old swimming hole" in North Cambridge, known as Jerry's Pit, may be soon restored to children and youth of the district as their hot-weather haven as a result of the City Council in Cambridge voting unanimously to take the property by right of eminent domain.

The Council appropriated $1, subject to mayoralty confirmation, to begin legal proceedings to take over the property, recently closed by a series of legal entanglements. The property, privately owned, has recently been posted and fenced to bar bathers, but youngsters daily disport themselves in the water.



By a Staff Photographer

When Old Dobbin Supplied the Horsepower

The picture of faithful horses enjoying a refreshing drink of cool water is one that is seldom seen these days. But here and there in New England the sturdy granite watering trough remains as a silent reminder of the old horse and carriage days. Upper left: A watering trough at Billerica. Center: One of the Boston Police Department horses. Upper right: A trough at Westland Avenue at the entrance to the Fenway in Boston. Lower left: A trough at Andover. Lower right: A trough at Lynn.

Plane Groups At Edwards, Devens Bases

Military and defense news in brief from New England:

Planes at Army Camps—Airplanes of two observation squadrons to be permanently located at New England's two largest Army camps were at their new bases today at Fort Devens and Camp Edwards. Eleven planes of the 101st Observation Squadron, a unit of the 6th Army Corps Air Force, landed at Camp Edwards yesterday, under command of Maj. Albert L. Edson. The squadron of 28 officers and 131 men was formerly stationed at East Boston airport.

Almost simultaneously the 13 planes in the 102nd Observation Squadron arrived at the new Fort Devens airport. The 152nd, commanded by Maj. Paul L. Smith, is attached for training purposes to the First Division, now stationed at Fort Devens. Previously the Squadron was based at Fitchburg.

Windsor Locks Grows—The 27th Pursuit Group, comprising 800 men and now stationed at Mitchel Field, Long Island, will be transferred to the Army's new air base at Windsor Locks, Conn., on Aug. 6 to 14, the War Department announced. This new air base will be an important factor in repelling air invasion by enemy bombers in the event of war, Army officials report.

Civilian Defense Charges—Senator Louis B. Connors, (D), of Waltham, has filed with the Massachusetts Legislature an order for an investigation of the expenditures of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. He said his action was motivated by statements on the State Senate floor that two British women and a member of the RAF are receiving substantial compensation "while citizens of our own State are walking the streets looking for work." Similar charges made by another Massachusetts Senator were answered recently by J. Wells Farley, Executive Director of the Committee, who said that English women employed by the Committee and an English Army officer are giving invaluable instruction in Civilian defense against air raids—a subject which Americans know little about.

Berkshire Benefit Concert

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TANGLEWOOD, Lenox, Mass., Aug. 2—The Berkshire Symphonic Festival will go military, it was announced at Festival headquarters today, when on Aug. 15, 250 members of the combined bands of the 26th Division bivouac on the green lawns of Tanglewood to take part in the gala benefit performance of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, given in the interests of the United Service Organizations and British War Relief.

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky himself will conduct this picked band of Army musicians in a selection of military marches which will sound a stirring keynote to one of the most unusual and varied programs ever given on the concert grounds.

Starting off at the unconventional hour of 5:30 P. M., the benefit program will include not only the usual feast of musical events, but in addition a lawn party on the picturesque Festival grounds, an amazing assortment of special prizes ranging from a ton of coal to nylon stockings and a Guernsey heifer, and, in a grand finale a spectacular display of fireworks.

In keeping with the military note, and the patriotic purpose of the benefit, Dr. Koussevitzky will repeat Beethoven's Symphony No. 5, the opening notes of which symbolize the three dots and dash of the international code letter V—for victory, and which was played at the opening concert, July 31.

Albert Spalding has been announced as soloist in Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto. Other distinguished artists who will take part in the program will be announced later.

Of the 250 band members of the 26th Division, 60 have been invited to play with the orchestra under Dr. Koussevitzky in the 1812 Overture by Tchaikovsky—an honor which most of them, if not the entire 60, no doubt will value as much as the highest military decoration.

The trek from Camp Edwards to the festival will not be taken casually in the free and easy style of a lark or even a furlough, but will be conducted in conventional Army style as a regular maneuver, with the convoy under military orders throughout the journey.

One of the most unusual features of the benefit program and listed as the "Berkshire Music Center on Parade," will be a series of four performances by students of the Music Center, one by the orchestra in the shed, another by the chorus in the barn, a third by the opera students in the theater, and the fourth by instrumental ensembles in the Chamber Music Hall.

Boris Goldovsky, head of the Opera Department, Cleveland Institute of Music, and member of the Festival faculty, will lead the student orchestra when the student opera company presents the entire Second Act of Mozart's "Cosi Fan Tutte."

Guests will thus have the opportunity not only to observe the work of the Center, but to inspect two of its newest buildings, the theater and the Chamber Music Hall. Designed by Eliel Saarinen, they are colorfully reminiscent of World's Fair architecture.

Many prizes have been donated to be given away during the event, such as two season tickets for the 1942 festival, Dr. Koussevitzky's recording of Brahms's Fourth Symphony, a $50 defense bond, and an autographed record of a Fritz Kreisler violin performance.

Californian Woman Tells Welfare Gains

Women are not only working side by side with men in the defense industries of California and getting the same pay, but are also filling places in civilian life left vacant by men going into defense or military service, according to Mrs. Margarete L. Clark, chief of the Division of Industrial Welfare in that State.

Mrs. Clark, who is spending part of her vacation in New England, expects lasting progress for women to result from the part they are taking in the present emergency. She believes most of them are assuming new work and responsibilities with the unselfish motive of helping their country rather than with the thought of the wages being offered.

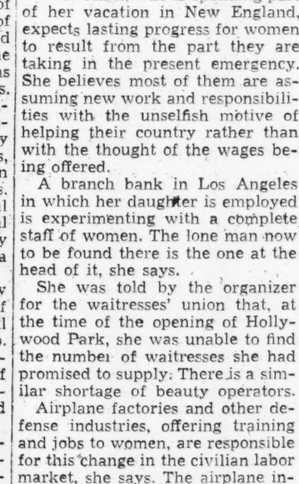
A branch bank in Los Angeles in which her daughter is employed is experimenting with a complete staff of women. The lone man now to be found there is the one at the head of it, she says.

She was told by the organizer for the waitresses' union that, at the time of the opening of Hollywood Park, she was unable to find the number of waitresses she had promised to supply. There is a similar shortage of beauty operators.

Airplane factories and other defense industries, offering training and jobs to women, are responsible for this change in the civilian labor market, she says. The airplane industry is opening its metal shops and paint departments to women, and hiring them for riveting, welding and the making of parachutes.

Because of special laws governing women workers, and the high standards maintained in working conditions for women in California, new buildings are now being planned to house parts of the industry for which women workers are required, says Mrs. Clark. Before long, the 1,000 women employed in defense industries in the State, will be increased to approximately 12,000 and eventually to 25,000, she believes.

In New England



Mrs. Margarete L. Clark

Chief of the Division of Industrial Welfare of California, who is spending part of her vacation in New England, says women are working alongside of men in her State and getting the same wages.

Ships With Familiar Names Again Make Port of Boston

Log of the Port of Boston

Port arrivals at Boston nowadays are reminiscent of those nearly a score of years ago. Names of ships are being recorded as entries from foreign ports, that have not been seen here for years.

In fact, some of the vessels have been idle for years,—relics of the "bridge of ships" of the first World War—and now called back into active service by the need of more tonnage for the national defense program and the aid-to-Britain effort.

New, fast, streamlined freighters, built in the long-range building program of the United States Maritime Commission, to which the port of Boston was beginning to get accustomed, have been and are being taken over by the Government. Many of the privately owned vessels are being turned over to Great Britain as part of the all-out aid to the Democracies.

City of Flint to Come

Shipping interests are turning to older and often laid-up vessels to "fill in" schedules, and one result is the arrival at Boston of such vessels as the Seattle Spirit, Pipestone County, Chickasaw City, Eldena, and countless others.

Soon to come once more to this port will be the Independence Hall, City of Flint, and Collamer, three of five vessels just assigned to the Moore-McCormack's service between the east coast of South America and North Atlantic ports, helping to take the place of the fine new ships that served that route until they were taken by the Government. The City of Flint was world news a while ago, when taken over by a German prize crew while in the Atlantic, and forced into a Russian and a Norwegian port.

The United Fruit Company steamers, well known in the Boston trade,—the Atenas and the Calamares—have been requisitioned by the Maritime Commission for assignment to the American Pioneer Line's Australian service.

Another Boat to Army

The small motorship Merrimac, for years in the North Atlantic coastwise service to Boston, for the Merrimac Chemical Company, has been sold to the Quartermaster's Department of the Army.

Intercoastal ships are being withdrawn and turned over to the Government to be given to England, while many of the intercoastal vessels are in foreign trade under charter.

Office staffs of these companies are dwindling under the call of the sea, and several have signed up as pursers. J. L. Barnicle, district freight agent of the American-Hawaiian Line at Boston, is booked in that capacity for the Steamer Coloradan, now in overseas service. George Geary and "Nick" Niemi are already serving as pursers on the steamers Illinoian and Alaskan, respectively.

Goes to Panama

Held at this port by the entrance of Finland into the war, on the side of Germany, the Finnish steamer Kemi, which turned back from mid-Atlantic and hurried to Boston for refuge from possible capture by the British, is to become a Panamanian freighter under the name Olivia, and then engage in the West Indies trade.

The Kemi reached Boston, July 4, with Peruvian sugar, and American gasoline and lubricating oil for Finland, as cargo. The sugar is being discharged here, and the gas and oil which was laden at Norfolk, has been sold and will be discharged here.

Because a foreign ship brought American cargo from one American port to another—a violation of the coastwise navigation laws of the United States—the vessel was seized by the Customs and a heavy fine assessed for the violation. But in view of the emergency that prompted the call at Boston, it is expected that Washington officials will mitigate the fine as was done when the German tanker Pauline Friederich brought Texas oil to Boston under similar circumstances.

Capt. Ralph Lindstrom of the Kemi that is about to become the Olivia, is accompanied by Mrs. Lindstrom, who attended three universities and lacked only a few months' study to qualify for her M.A. degree when she gave up her career to make a floating home for herself and Capt. Lindstrom, aboard ship. She attended Cambridge and Helsingfors Universities and the University of Upsala, Sweden, preparing to be a teacher.

Coast Guard Promotions

Several promotions among the personnel of the Coast Guard headquarters staff in the Custom House, have brought new ranks to some of the officers and men. Commander CS. G. Roemer, Chief of Staff, has been made a Captain; Commander Benjamin C. Thorne, District Engineering Officer, has been made a Captain; Lieut.-Commander Lee H. Baker, Intelligence Officer, has been made a Commander; Lieut. Leon H. Morine, Public Relations Officer, and director of the Coast Guard Reserve and Auxiliary, has been made a Lieutenant-Commander; Lieut. Gilbert F. Schumacher, assistant district engineer officer, has been advanced from junior grade to full Lieutenant; Chief Yeoman Richard Von Burske has been made pay clerk, and transferred to the Salem Air Base; Chief Yeoman Bernard S. Loebig has been made a pay clerk and transferred to Gallop's Island quarters of the Maritime Service Training School.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Open House at the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain. Exhibits of shell boxes, bird habitats, leaf prints, mounted flowers, mounted insects, weather flags, and cloud pictures. At 87 Eliot Street, corner of the Jamaicaway, from 2-5 p. m. The public is invited free.

Lecture, "Rubens and the Flemish Painters," by Miss Dorothy Adlow, Art Critic of The Christian Science Monitor. At the Museum of Fine Arts, 3 p. m. Service men are especially invited.

Monday

Reading, by Miss Alice M. Packard, Harvard Union, 4 p. m.

Lecture, "Shakespeare," by Associate Professor Theodore Spencer, of Harvard. New Lecture Hall, 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5

Radio Timetable: Page 4

N. E. Shoe Firms Give Pay Raises

HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug 2 (AP)—Representatives of five New England shoe companies and the counter workers' union, Congress of Industrial Organizations, have reached an agreement whereby 250 employees in the factories will receive 12½ to 15 per cent wage increases.

The companies are the Brown, National, and Meler Counter Companies in Haverhill and the Engle-Lewis Counter Company in Merrimack, employing 200, and the New England Counter Company in Auburn, Me., employing 50.

Present pay scales were not disclosed in the announcement that a settlement had been reached.

Zoning Ruling Is Challenged

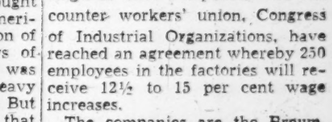
Seeking to force Boston city officials to vary the zoning law to allow erection of a store in a Roslindale section zoned for residences, Cosimo Raffoni, Boston fruit merchant, lodged a petition with the Suffolk Superior Court seeking a mandamus against the Boston Board of Appeal.

The Board of Appeal upheld Building Commissioner James H. Mooney's action in denying a building permit to Mr. Raffoni on the ground that erection of a one-story fruit market at the corner of Washington and Cornell Streets would violate the zoning law.

Denial of his application in effect denies him the use of his property and therefore interferes with his Constitutional rights Mr. Raffoni alleges.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Fair with continued moderate temperatures today and tomorrow. Gentle easterly winds today.

Massachusetts and New Hampshire: Fair today and tomorrow, slightly warmer in the interior tomorrow.

Rhode Island, Connecticut and Vermont: Fair today and tomorrow, slightly warmer tomorrow.

Maine: Fair today and tomorrow, slightly warmer tomorrow and in the east and extreme south portions today.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	65	81	New York	75	85
Chicago	72	85	Norfolk	82	89
Denver	60	95	Philadelphia	75	88
Los Angeles	63	—	St. Louis	76	98
Minneapolis	73	94	San Francisco	64	66
New Orleans	78	93	Washington	76	93

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 2, 1941.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 7:43 p. m., height 10.3 feet.
Sunday, 8:21 a. m., height 9.6 feet.
Sunday, 8:45 p. m., height 10.5 feet.
Monday, 9:34 a. m., height 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 8:33 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 8:32 p. m.

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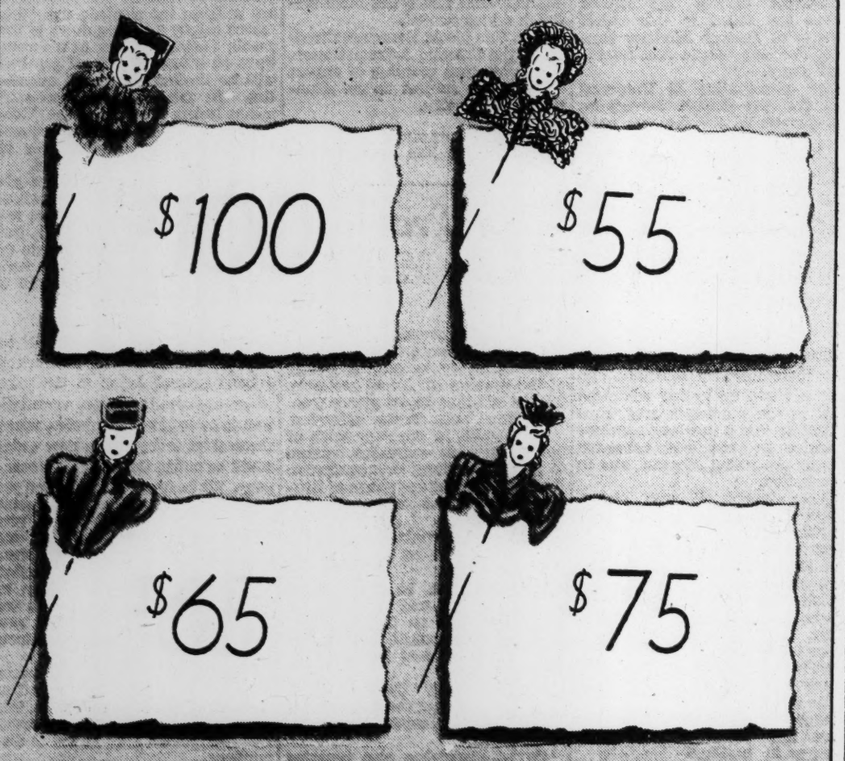

These are our specially grouped Summer Sale prices. We ask you to note that we QUOTE NO COMPARATIVE PRICES, that we make no prophetic claims about advancing prices. The fact is that prices on furs and fabrics have risen even within the month; but we cannot be sure—no one can—that this condition will continue. The fact is that NOWHERE WILL YOU FIND GREATER ACTUAL SAVINGS, regardless of what comparative prices may be used; that your assurance of quality, character, value, now—as always—is Jordan's good name.

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Civilian Head Urged For Army Ordnance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 — Appointment of a civilian purchasing chief for the War Department's division of Ordnance and protection of that Division from the interference of well-intentioned but uninformed Congressmen are being advocated here as a means of speeding the procurement of vitally needed munitions.

Terming the Ordnance Division "the blackest spot in America's entire defense program," defense officials believe that a means must be found to step up radically the nation's output of large and small guns.

Although it is admittedly difficult for a person outside the Army to judge the accuracy of charges that the Ordnance Division has refused to accept a number of modern developments in artillery, it is widely alleged that ordnance officers in Washington are confining their efforts to catching up with the German Army, and are not laying plans to pass it.

Too Much Tradition

The demand for a civilian head, which has wide support in the Office of Production Management, is based on the belief that the Ordnance Division is too fearful of post-war Congressional investigation and too bound up in the traditional way of doing things to force manufacturers to deliver guns in the shortest possible time.

The hampering effect of red tape and tradition is shown in the fact that many ordnance contracts were let months after they were feasible. In addition, delivery dates in contracts were set farther off than would have been necessary if the Division had been determined to drive the manufacturer to produce in the shortest possible time.

One of the most serious charges being leveled at the Ordnance Division today is that it absolutely refuses to co-operate with the OPM's efforts to "farm out subcontracts" to the largest possible number of manufacturers. Thus, in almost all cases, the Division has insisted on giving contract after contract to the firms with which it has been doing business for years despite the OPM's insistence that other firms are equipped to handle a portion of the work.

Interference Charged

At the same time, it is fully recognized that the Ordnance Division, due to the continued intervention of constituent-pleasing Congressmen, is forced to waste a vast amount of time studying inventions which are patently valueless.

Furthermore, there is general agreement in Washington that today's Ordnance Division is doing a faster, better and more far-seeing job than did its World War predecessor. Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson has officially announced that in all lines of ordnance the War Department is far ahead of its World War schedules.

"We have an entirely new line of artillery and mortars all involving new designs," he said. "These weapons have much greater range and, in many cases, fire power, than their World War counterparts."

He pointed out that during the World War this country succeeded in shipping but 143 75 millimeter guns to France and that not a single tank was completed in time for home training, despite the fact that thousands of 75s and tanks were ordered.

Lack of Machine Tools

"One aspect of the ordnance program which is present as a retarding factor in 1941 and which was not present in 1917 results from the competition which ordnance manufacturers must encounter with the aircraft suppliers for machine tools," Mr. Stimson explained.

Brig. Gen. G. M. Barnes, Assistant Chief in the Office of Ordnance, writes in the current issue of Army Ordnance that "today we know from tests of foreign equipment at our proving ground and from reports of our representatives stationed throughout Europe that the ordnance equipment which we have asked manufacturers to produce in quantity represents new and up-to-date material which is not exceeded in quality by that in use abroad."

Detailing the work of the Ordnance Division, General Barnes points out that, when Congress finally appropriated $2,000,000,000 for ordnance last September, drawings, and specifications of all types of equipment had been worked out in advance and were ready to be discussed with the manufacturers.

Anticipating that many problems of engineering would arise in connection with the huge ordnance procurement program, the Division organized 25 advisory committees chosen from industry.

These committees have been in operation for more than four months.

General Barnes discloses that this committee discussion method, in which manufacturers tell of their difficulties and ordnance officers determine how far designs can safely be modified to meet these difficulties, has saved a vast amount of time and wasted effort.

Referring to the activities of the tank committee, he writes that "in this way, several months were saved over the method which would have required the manufacturers to wait until all the drawings were completed before undergoing production.

"Ordnance engineers and designers cannot always take full advantage of commercial developments under normal conditions, and it becomes doubly difficult during an emergency. Consequently, the opinions and advice of industrial engineers are a necessity if quantity production is to be acquired quickly. The mutual co-operation in obtaining machine tools, raw materials, gages, and other necessities has done much to increase production.

"Our engineering advisory committees of today, with frequent visits to our manufacturing arsenals between committee meetings, have very largely eliminated the difficulties, errors, and misunderstandings which have arisen in the use of ordnance drawings and specifications. During the course of these meetings it has become apparent that manufacturers have found ordnance drawings and specifications in the main satisfactory and serious delays due to these causes in the World War will not hamper national defense in the present emergency," General Barnes writes.

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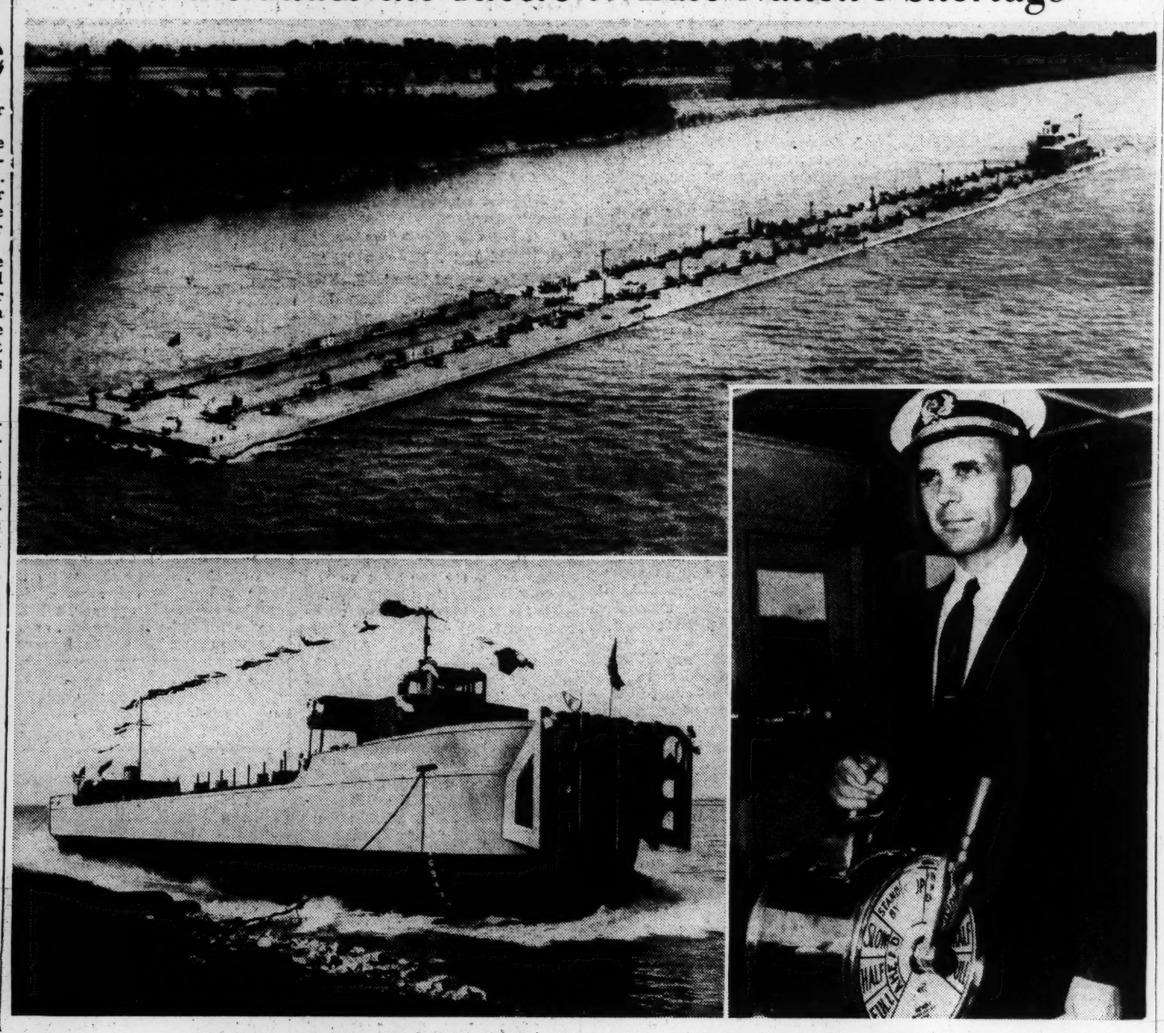

Tankers, Barges Ply Inland Waterways From Gulf to Northern Points

Top: Diesel towboat St. Paul Socony pushing a 10,000-ton tow of gasoline, equal to cargo of small ocean-going tanker, over the Chain of Rocks on the Mississippi River above St. Louis. Lower left: New tanker-towboat Minneapolis Husky, an innovation on the Mississippi, is similar in design to a coastwise tanker. Lower right: Capt. Louis Nyhammer, formerly of the Norwegian Merchant Marine, master of the St. Paul Socony and pilot on the entire length of the Mississippi.

Government Studies Rivers As Oil Transport Solution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH — While gasoline rationing is being discussed in the East and unmoved oil accumulates in the rich Gulf Coast fields for lack of ships, the United States Government has turned to the vast inland rivers of America for the answer.

The removal of 50 tankers by Government order from Gulf-Atlantic Coast runs may be supplemented by a fleet of towboats moving tank barges from the Louisiana and Texas oil fields to the Upper Ohio River. The oil would then be trans-shipped by rail, truck and pipe line from some points just this side of the Allegheny Mountains.

Between 50 and 60 companies, more than ever before, operate on the Mississippi, Ohio, and other rivers of the 7,000-mile waterway system.

The Federal Barge Lines, Government-owned corporation headed by Chester C. Thompson, is sharing in the business increase to the extent of about 50 per cent more traffic than last year. June was the best month in the company's history.

The increase is general throughout the barge line system, centering in St. Louis, Mo., and spreading by way of the Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, and Warrior Rivers to Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo., Chicago, New Orleans, La., and Mobile and Birmingham, Ala.

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, Defense Petroleum Coordinator, reported that railroad tank cars are moving toward the Atlantic Seaboard for the first time in many years in an effort to supply the 6,000 barrels, or 300,000 gallons, a day.

With the tank car fleet of 125,000 cars insufficient to meet the shortage, Secretary Ickes has recommended to the petroleum industry that it build both a fleet of 50 high-speed tankers and a $70,000,000 pipeline system.

Pumping Eastward

While construction of additional pipe lines and tankers will take months to complete, a gasoline and oil ration looms for the East in September and October when traffic is at a peak.

Executives of large oil companies in New York have discussed a suggestion made in Washington to reverse the flow through pipe lines from Pittsburgh. One oil firm executive, who made a survey at Pittsburgh, said that there is a possibility within the month of July that gasoline brought to this city in tank barges over a 2,000-mile river haul from Southern refineries will be pumped through pipe lines eastward.

The Diesel towboat, St. Paul Socony, flagship of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company fleet arrived in Pittsburgh July 26 with a petroleum tow picked up at Beaumont, Texas, on the Intracoastal canal. The St. Paul Socony is the first of the proposed fleet of towboats arriving at Pittsburgh.

Movements of petroleum products by barge is steadily increasing. In April alone a total of 966,072 barrels was moved from Louisiana to ports on the Mississippi River. The movement from Texas to Mississippi River points was 245,448 barrels in the same month.

Barge building capacity is at present being fully utilized. Without adding to present facilities, an output of seven barges a month can be expected, according to Washington. Additional yards for construction of barges could be provided without any difficulty if OPM would make the steel available. There are 22 barges under construction on the Mississippi River at present.

Towboats Urged First

T. Rees Tarn, naval architect of Pittsburgh, has pointed out the possibility of improving the oil transportation situation through the construction of river towboats and tank barges. Mr. Tarn emphasized that such facilities could be built with Government aid much sooner than pipe lines could be completed. This type of construction requires less steel. Each unit could go into service as completed rather than awaiting the completion of an entire project as would be necessary with the pipe lines.

While the final solution to the oil problem is in the construction of pipe lines and tankers, there is the possibility of moving gasoline to such cities as Pitsburgh and Wheeling and then transporting it by tank car or tank truck over the comparatively short haul to Atlantic coastal cities in a more efficient way than is otherwise available. Or, possibly, it could be moved to Chicago and sent East via the Great Lakes.

Within the last 20 years modern towboats, barges, and terminals have been placed in service on 6,000 miles of waterways which, without additional equipment, are capable of handling possibly 100,000,000 tons of cargo annually on the rivers alone.

Missouri Innoculation Ruling Presages Test on Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A recent ruling by the Missouri Attorney General that the National Youth Administration in the State has no right to innoculate for smallpox and typhoid youth under 21 years of age without consent of the parents or guardian, turns attention to the effect this may have on some city school boards which have made vaccination compulsory for school pupils.

G. Oscar Robinson, State NYA Director, had planned an extensive health program for youths between the ages of 17 and 25 assigned to the agency's out-of-school activity, but asked for a ruling on the matter of innoculation in the case of minors. The statement from the Attorney General's office, written by W. O. Jackson, Assistant Attorney General, held that under the statutes "it would appear that the National Youth Administration for Missouri would have no authority to take control over minors to the extent of vaccination or innoculation for the purpose of immunizing against smallpox and typhoid without the consent of the parents or other lawful guardian."

This ruling required a change in the NYA health program. Meanwhile, it was recalled that though the State statutes, as is indicated in the above ruling, provide that school children are not required to submit to any form of medical treatment without consent of their parents, several school boards, notably in St. Louis and Kansas City, have barred children who are not vaccinated. In some cases this applies only during what the school authorities deem to be an epidemic. In other cases, though, the restriction is so broad as to bar from school at any time those who do not submit to vaccination.

While this situation is mitigated by the fact that in St. Louis and Kansas City exemptions have usually been obtained for children whose parents object on religious grounds, an eventual court test of the school board positions, especially in view of this new ruling on the NYA matter, is not considered unlikely. The State Supreme Court has never approved the action of these school boards.

Mr. Jackson in his opinion, after citing several court cases involving this issue, declared further: "From the above quotation it is apparent that the right of the parents to the custody and control of their children is one that may only be superseded by the State in a proper proceeding, and then only when the welfare of the child or children necessitates the taking of control by the State."

Alva M. Lumpkin

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—Senator Alva M. Lumpkin of South Carolina who passed on last night, was sworn in less than two weeks ago to succeed James F. Byrnes, who was appointed to the Supreme Court.

Senator Lumpkin was Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias in the United States and Canada in 1930. He also was a Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity.

He resigned as Federal District Judge in South Carolina to accept the appointment to the Senate. He was a member of the South Carolina Legislature from 1912 to 1915, an Assistant State Attorney General in 1919, President of the South Carolina Bar Association in 1934, and several times served on the State Supreme Court by special appointment.

He was born in Milledgeville, Ga., and was graduated from the Law School of the University of South Carolina in 1908.

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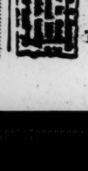

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INTEREST BEGINS AUGUST 11

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51 Carver Street (Incorporated 1899)
Founded for the rescue and relief of suffering animals. Supported by membership fees and bequests.
WILL YOU HELP?

Paterson, N. J., Little Affected By Halt in Silk Production

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 2 (AP)—Once the Silk City of America, Paterson today took in stride the shock of a Government order to end silk production which, two decades ago, would have meant economic ruin.

Until the past decade half of this city's population of 140,000 was engaged in the silk industry, but today weavers are hard to find, and advertisements for silk help go unanswered.

The order closing down the industry comes at a time when the defense program has brought employment to 25,000 persons in the aircraft industry here, while many others who in other years would have been drawn to looms now find work in diversified industries, such as metals, rubber, and other textiles.

The great Paterson silk mills of yesteryear either have scattered throughout the East, or disappeared from the industrial scene, leaving only a few thousand actually working on silk.

Of that number, Charles H. Roemer, President of the Paterson Industrial Commission, expressed belief 1,500 would be thrown out of work next week, some temporarily.

"Had this thing come 15 or 20 years ago," he said, "it would have utterly ruined Paterson, but now, due to the diversification of industry here, the storm can be weathered."

Wright Aeronautical Corporation plants now employ 18,000, more than the combined total in silk and allied trades. In 1920, some 30,000 were working on silk, producing $15,000,000 of goods annually.

Mr. Roemer observed that the Government order freezing raw silk would prove more an inconvenience than anything else, because synthetic materials, rayon, acetate, cotton process, have replaced silk as warp and woof of Paterson.

Some unemployment would result in those plants changing over from silk to synthetic yarns, he said.

Jacquard, ties, woven labels and hatband workers will suffer; in their divisions, the change on looms is difficult and extremely costly.

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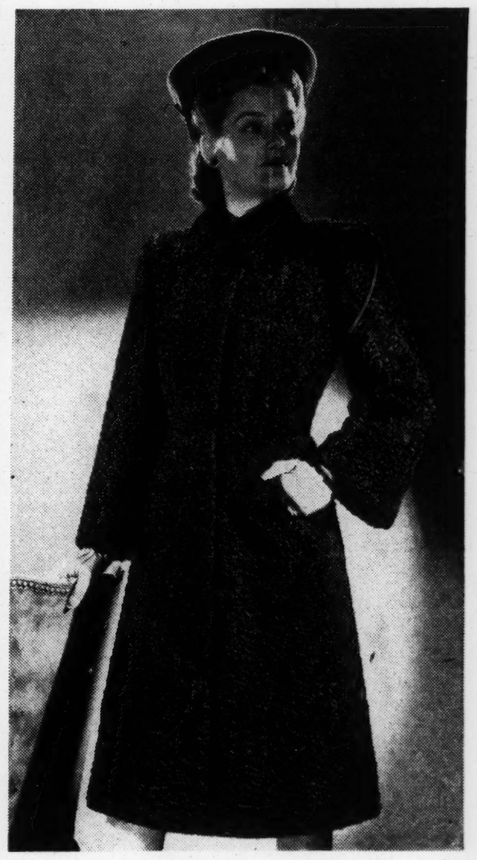

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Senate Action on Age Assistance Faces Delay Until After Coakley Trial

Back Wages Awaiting Lost N. E. Workers

Federal officials today were seeking more than 500 woodmen formerly employed by two pulpwood companies in Vermont to pay them approximately $9,000 in back wages, due them as a result of a recent court decree.

The workmen were employed by Johnston & Son and by Ager & Company, during the 1939 and 1940 cutting season. A Federal court ordered the companies to pay back wages after investigation by the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Department of Labor.

The woodmen, many of whom were supplied by an Albany, N. Y. employment agency are mainly floating workers, and the companies have found it impossible to reach many of them through their last known addresses.

If it is found impossible to reach some, it is likely the Wage and Hour Division will ask a Federal court to impound the remaining funds and hold them in escrow.

Approximately $8,000 is due 483 workers of Johnston & Son whose headquarters is at Arlington, Vt. About $1,300 is due 98 workers formerly employed by Ager & Company. The latter concern is now out of business and its affairs are being handled by the Johnston Company.

Anyone who was employed by either firm during 1939 and 1940 is asked to communicate with Johnston & Son in Arlington, Vt., or with the Wage and Hour Division in Rutland, Vt.

Story of Rocks In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—The story of the rocks in the area now occupied by Lake Winnipesaukee, the Belknap Mountains, Ossipee Mountains, and Red Hill is told in simple language in a 22-page brochure, "The Geology of Winnipesaukee Quadrangle, New Hampshire," publication of which is announced by the State Planning and Development Commission.

The booklet, which is the fifth of a series, is intended for the interested layman who finds pleasure in exploring the hills and valleys, and in satisfying his curiosity about the various rocks and minerals and about the interesting history of the landscape—submerged under ancient seas for millions of years, the rocks mashed and squeezed by titanic earth-forces, hilltops carried away by glacial ice.

The author of the brochure is Alonzo Quinn, assistant professor of geology, Brown University, and the information presented was obtained largely by field work carried on under the auspices of the department of geology of Brown University, the division of geological sciences of Harvard University, and the department of geology of Bryn Mawr College.

A geological map, prepared by Mr. Quinn and his associates, which was contributed by the New Hampshire highway department, is conveniently included in a pocket.

Coast Guard's 'Birthday' Monday

Lacking all the fanfare that usually accompanies the occasion, officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees of the United States Coast Guard — busily engaged in national defense activities — will quietly observe the 151st anniversary of the service on Monday.

At many shore stations, and some lighthouses, open house will be the rule, and where conditions permit, the men will receive a holiday. Relatively few, however, will enjoy the privilege this year because of pressure of duty. The cutters, too, are in so much demand for patrol work, and numerous other duties that they will not be available for the customary public inspection.

The service dates back to Aug. 4, 1790, when the old Revenue Cutter Service was established by the First Congress. It now includes the Lighthouse Service, and the Life Saving Service.

President Signs Bill For Vermont Claim Audit

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—Vermont was a step nearer realizing its claim on the Government for nearly $100,000 for expenditures during the war of 1812 today with President Roosevelt's signature into law of a resolution directing settlement of the claim.

The legislation, introduced by Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, directs the Comptroller General to audit the State's claim and to certify the balance found to Congress for appropriation.

Settlement of the claim had been delayed more than a century, largely due to loss of papers recording the State expenditures during the war of 1812. The discovery of proof of the Vermont claim was not made until 1926.

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Democrats Seek to Halt Early Vote

Continued from Page 1

expected to get under way until a week later.

The Democratic filibuster began last night, continued today, the first Saturday meeting of the legislature this session. It is an attempt to block a bill legislating out of office John J. Harrington, appointee of Paul A. Dever, former Democratic Attorney General, as cashier in the Attorney General's Department.

The House-approved old age liberalization bill boosts minimum monthly benefits from $30 to $40 monthly and levies a one half of one per cent tax on earned income over $1,000 to finance the $5,000,000 increased State-municipal cost. Throughout the session it has been the subject of Republican-Democratic political "sword-play" to win election support of pension groups, rapidly becoming a powerful political factor.

Tax Problem

Chief problem of the legislators is to find a financing tax which will do them the least political harm. Undoubtedly the only reason liberalization has been delayed so long is legislative concern that taxation provisions may overbalance the political effect of increased benefits.

As the Legislature prepares to recess for the Coakley trial, members look back on a session marked by spending and few major accomplishments. Unmindful of State economy demands to make easier the bearing of gigantic defense costs, the legislature approved a $183,000,000 State budget, highest in Massachusetts' history.

And the end is not yet in sight. A large supplementary budget is still in the offing, plus the possibility of bond issues to finance Boston pier development, enlargement of the East Boston Airport and elimination of sewage pollution in Boston Harbor.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall cannot avoid responsibility for the legislative spending record, built largely on his recommendations.

To prevent State costs from weighing too heavily upon real estate, the Legislature continued the cigarette tax, increased liquor levies and the 10 per cent surtax on incomes.

Although broadening of the income tax base was refused, a move was made toward a graduated State income tax through initial approval of a constitutional amendment.

Financial Control

To Governor Saltonstall and the Legislature goes credit for advances toward stronger budgetary control. Most important step was shifting from Dec. 1 to July 1 the start of the State's fiscal year. This change makes possible adoption of the State's budget before the spending year begins, an impossibility under the present system.

However, the Governor and the Legislature apparently have left to the 1943 session the difficult problem of financing the interim period, Dec. 1, 1942, end of the old fiscal year, to July 1, 1943, start of the new system.

Coupled with the fiscal year change, an allotment system to control quarterly departmental expenditures is being instituted to simplify budget supervision.

To a special study commission was referred the problem of improving further fiscal relations between the Federal, State and local governments. A complete overhauling of fiscal statutes may be considered.

Municipal Government

Opponents of the City Manager-Proportional Representation system failed to repeal Plan E which Cambridge tries next year. But the General Court refused to allow towns to adopt the Town Manager set-up.

Advantages of proportional representation elections for City Councilors were extended to Boston.

Major improvements in municipal budgets became possible through a law requiring Mayors outside of Boston to submit detailed budgets to the City Council and to speed up Council action.

To help municipalities keep tax rates down, the State continued to allow municipalities to borrow against tax titles and to permit them to float loans for a part of their relief costs. For the same purpose, the State is distributing $10,000,000 annually in 1941 and 1942 from the highway fund to the cities and towns to finance regular road costs.

National Defense

The national defense effort affected various legislative activities, resulting in defeat of some and passage of other measures.

Massachusetts led the nation in establishment of civilian defense groups. More than $500,000 was appropriated for State civilian defense activities. Municipalities received authority to borrow for defense work.

To "pinch hit" for the Federalized National Guard, a 6,000-man State Guard was established and equipped.

To aid Federal defense work, the State purchased land in Bedford for a Federal-developed airport to fill defense and commercial aviation needs. Land in South Boston was leased to the Federal Government for expansion of naval drydock facilities. State Forests were opened for military use. Local housing authorities were permitted to construct defense housing to relieve a housing shortage.

In addition the Legislature is considering legislation to protect the jobs of civil service employees called into military service, to require private employers to rehire selectees.

Labor

Organized labor enjoyed considerable success in defeating anti-labor bills, including one to establish a compulsory "cooling-off" period before calling of strikes. It lost, however, its battle to repeal merit-rating under unemployment compensation. Under this system employers with stable employment will in January, 1942, receive reductions in their unemployment compensation tax.

Massachusetts appeared ready to become the first State to adopt a State wages and hours act. To stabilize craft employment, a Division of Apprentice Training is being established. Workmen's compensation benefits were raised.

On the other hand, labor lost its perennial battle for a State fund for workmen's compensation. Yet steps are being taken to place the issue on the 1942 State ballot. Ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment was again refused, and clarification of the peaceful picketing law denied.

Still awaiting action are various proposals to liberalize unemployment compensation, including reduction in the waiting period, larger benefits, and extension of the law to include more workers. Question of making workmen's compensation compulsory was put over until after the Coakley trial.

Education

Massachusetts embarked on a program to emphasize more strongly religious training by authorizing pupils to be absent from school one hour a week for religious education classes. Attempts to repeal the law providing free public transportation to parochial and other private schools failed.

Organized school groups defeated efforts to close several State Teachers Colleges and to empower the State Department of Education to control future Teachers College admissions. The Department gained authority to license and regulate private trade schools.

Into the ample legislative wastebasket went a measure to require teaching of any modern language in high schools upon a petition of 25 pupils. From $750 to $850 went the annual minimum salary of school teachers.

To provide more employment opportunities for youth the Legislature is ready to set up vocational and placement directors in municipalities and established a State supervisor of such activities.

Gambling and Liquor

A drive to repeal legalized gambling on horse and dog racing was sabotaged by failure of repeal advocates to file sufficient valid signatures on an intiative petition to end the system. The Legislature did block a State lottery and licensing of illegal betting "bookies." Yet it turned down repeal of beano and an investigation of the game's operation.

A study and recodification of State liquor laws was approved, but few changes in the statutes were voted this year, as liquor interests met defeat in their attempts to weaken regulation.

Liquor sales were prohibited on Christmas Day after 1 p. m., but bills to bar all liquor sales on Sunday and Christmas Day failed, as did abolition of the State Alcoholic Beverages Commission.

Politics

As the G.O.P.-controlled Legislature jammed through a plan so reapportioning Massachusetts Congressional districts that the Democrats are expected to lose two of their six Representatives in Congress seats, Democrats promised to carry their fight to the courts. They charged the redistricting was done in violation of the constitution. The reapportionment is expected to increase the G.O.P. majority from 9 to 6 to 10 to 4.

Legislators treated themselves to a $1,000 salary increase to $3,000 for the biennium, and gave initial approval to a return to annual legislative sessions. Similar approval was also voted on constitutional amendments allowing disabled persons to cast absentee ballots and permitting use of fair, concise summaries of constitutional questions and initiative petitions going on the ballot.

Candidates for Representative in Congress or Executive Councilor were barred from seeking more than one party nomination, but a law requiring State-wide verification of voting lists was repealed. Institution of automatic voting machines went into the discard.

Public Service

Topping off legislative action affecting public service, House impeachment of Daniel H. Coakley, Executive Councilor, on charges of "misconduct and maladministration in office" provided the outstanding spectacle. The special commission on pardons and paroles filed the charges after a two-year study following the pardon scandal of the final days of the Charles F. Hurley administration. The veteran Councilor must stand trial in the Senate.

In other lines, the special commission, like many similar groups, gained little success. Its recommendations to improve parole administration by extending semi-judicial status to the parole board through 15-year terms and higher salaries struck powerful opposition. Its power would have been greatly expanded.

However, initial approval was accorded its proposal for a constitutional amendment empowering the Legislature to establish rules regarding pardons to felons.

Opponents of veterans preference in civil service abandoned their attempts to repeal or modify the system. New veterans efforts to extend such preference to selectees and National Guardsmen called into Federal service failed.

The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations ran against county political ring strength in futilely pressing for civil service for county employees.

Moves to establish fees for taking civil service examinations found little support. A special commission study of civil service laws and regulations was ordered.

Courts

To the disappointment of many District Court critics, the Legislature failed to undertake major reorganization of the much-criticized District Court system. But the General Court appears ready to make a reorganization start by establishment of a powerful administrative committee to supervise and regulate the District Courts and a gradual reduction of the number of special justices. Abolition of several courts was denied.

Perennial drives to extend jury service to women and to abolish capital punishment or provide life imprisonment as an alternative penalty ran their usual course to defeat.

Among important special commission studies ordered were those to draft a new penal code, to consider establishment of an administrative court, and to continue investigation of the District Court system.

Powerful interests brought about defeat of a measure to set up a Massachusetts bar to control activities of lawyers. A limit was placed on the number of bar examinations which may be taken by a prospective attorney, but reduced examination fees met rejection.

Motorists

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston found that his State-wide campaign to gain support for his $19,400,000 Central Artery program to relieve Boston's traffic congestion could not overcome the dual handicap of traditional up-State opposition to Boston projects and arguments that national defense made the central artery program impractical at present.

From the shambles of his expansive program, the Mayor gained only a $250,000 special commission study of traffic bottlenecks throughout the State, with particular emphasis on Boston. Senate approval is expected by nightfall.

Motorists saw the Senate defeat legislation to increase speed limits on Massachusetts highways and to permit posting of speed limit signs on State roads.

At the same time they hailed rejection of a bill to compel installation of 50-mile-an-hour speed governors on automobiles. Municipalities were refused authority to install parking meters, while bicycle registration became mandatory.

A change in the registration date for automobiles to April 1 or July 1 is still being considered.

Massachusetts continued as the only State with compulsory automobile insurance as perennial repeal proposals met defeat. The Legislature also rejected proposals for a State fund and flat rate compulsory insurance.

Utilities

Public utilities continued their success against further public control. Perennial bills to ease the path toward municipal ownership of lighting plants met their usual defeat. State regulation of steam sales for heating and cooking, investigation of various utility concerns and election of members of the State Public Utilities Commission and the Public Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway went out the legislative window.

As confusion arose over correctness of the annual Elevated deficit, public ownership proposals found little support. Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, was granted $75,000 to seek a declaratory judgment in the courts on the correct method of arriving at the annual deficit. The Boston Finance Commission claimed the public had been overcharged $20,000,000 in the deficits since 1918.

Banking

Reduction in small loan interest rates failed.

Savings banks won the right to continue investing in FHA mortgages. Savings bank investment laws and those affecting savings departments of trust companies were completely revised.

Furthermore, savings banks were authorized to make loans for rehabilitation of mortgaged property. The defense effort was furthered by legislation allowing banks to sell defense savings bonds.

Public Health

Once more repeal of compulsory vaccination failed, while premarital blood tests were made mandatory. Establishment of voluntary sickness insurance systems was authorized.

A ballot battle on legalization of birth control loomed as the Legislature voted down an initiative petition signed by 45,000 persons.

Miscellaneous

The chickadee and the elm became respectively the State Bird and State Tree, while several measures to conserve and develop forest resources gained approval.

Expansion of the Boston metropolitan park district to include 125 of Massachusetts' 351 cities and towns was refused.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Aug. 3

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL and WRUW (11.79mc and 17.75mc). Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

More Work In N. H. Eases Aid to Jobless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941, the New Hampshire Unemployment Compensation division paid out approximately $1,500,000, in approximately 200,000 checks representing weekly benefit payments to unemployed and partially unemployed covered workers.

The approximately 120,000 covered workers in the State filed 266,743 continued claims representing working weeks of unemployment. From a total of 25,586 checks for $195,248, issued for July, 1940, the monthly activities of the Fund for the year show a down tendency in unemployment with March, 1941, the low month, when only 8,995 checks, totaling $80,544, were issued. Although this decided decrease is partially attributable to a change in the closing date of the benefit year, by June the total benefit payments were down to $91,645 paid out in 11,988 checks.

A record of the geographical distribution of the filed claims of unemployment for the 1940-1941 fiscal year indicate that 30 per cent were filed in the Manchester area, 22 per cent in the Dover area, and 7 per cent in the Nashua and Concord area. The remaining checks were distributed over the rest of the State.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

For Monday, August 4

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, August 3

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, Aug. 4

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35 mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73 mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73 mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:00 p. m.—Spanish Lessons.
6:30 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music.
7:15 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch Sailors.

WBOS (11.78mc-25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Melody Time; Music of the Americas.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; The Balladeers; The Band Played On.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Sports Page.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Entr'acte; Dolly Dawn's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Andrini Continentales Popular Serenade; NBC Summer Symphony.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Bob Strong's Orchestra; Tri-State Barn Dance.

For Sunday, August 3

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m or 15.35mc)

2:00 p. m.—Norwegian Goodwill Program.
2:30 p. m.—France Forever Program.
3:45 p. m.—Music and Special Features.
4:00 p. m.—Albanian Good-Will Program.
3:30 p. m.—Greek Good-Will Program.
4:00 p. m.—Lutheran Church Program in German, English and Scandinavian.
4:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
5:00 p. m.—Vagabond Traveler; recorded.
5:30 p. m.—Music at Eventide.

WBOS (11.86mc-25.26m.)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Tune Time; News of the Week; Popular Serenade.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Tapestry Musicale; News of the Week.
7:00 p. m.—News Room; Sports Page; Jean Cavall, Songs.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Dolly Dawn's Orch. Musical Courier.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Music Graphs; Roy Shield's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; WBOS Postman; Ray Kinney's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:10 p. m.—London Calling. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg. 25.5 m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—News in English; "Melodies from Transylvania"; Gypsy Band; Operettas; HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m., GSD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English, JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg. 49.7 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Orquesta Progresista: "The Gypsy Baron Overture," J. Strauss. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—The Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

For Sunday, August 3

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—7:05 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—German Folk Consert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—The Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Overture by Ferenc Erkel; News in English; Radio Messages. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—9:25 p. m.—Japanese History Series. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—The "Freitzschutz Overture"; C. M. Weber. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Danvers Clergyman Conducts Church by Mail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 1 — Among the rolling hills of New England many persons are going to church by mail as the result of a plan worked out by the Rev. Allen W. Clark, of Danvers, Mass.

"It all came about through necessity," the Rev. Mr. Clark explained to the Rural Chruch session meeting here as a part of the State Farm and Home Week.

"I found it was not easy for one Minister to handle the services at three churches every Sunday, effectively. And, too, many people who live at considerable distance from church find it impossible to attend services in severe winter weather, So I thought up the 'church by mail' idea."

In conducting such long-distance services, Mr. Clark sends out a one-page mimeographed service, including an opening prayer, a Bible reading, a 400-word sermon, and a closing prayer. In addition he sends along a personal postscript to each family to add a personal touch.

Besides reaching "shut-ins," men and women who have to work on Sunday, mothers kept at home by young children, men in prison, and those who "hear" the Gospel in print, Mr. Clark said that these mail-order services are also being sent to young men in military camps, to boys and girls away in colleges—thus keeping in close touch with these folk. One regular service is arranged each month.

"An eminent physician in the East sends 50 copies a week to his patients whose recovery is being aided by a growing trust in God," Mr. Clark said.

The newest deevlopment has been the growth of "associates"—clergymen and church workers who receive from 10 to 150 copies of the services, known as "Home Prayers a Week," to send to the people in their churches.

There is no "subscription rate." There is a suggested contribution but the "Home Prayers" are sent regardless of the offering.

Such ministry which enable clergymen to become "Fishers of Men" by R. F. D. is one of the most fascinating ventures in modern religion, according to Mr. Clark.

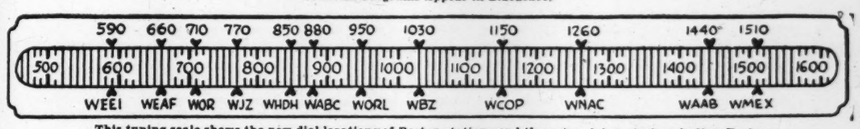
New Jersey Man Held in Hub Bail

James T. Bartlett, who gave an address at Mendon, N. J., was held in $2,000 bail by United States Commissioner Howard W. Robbins in the United States District Court, charged with failure to register under the Selective Service Act. The defendant pleaded not guilty, and claimed to have registered in New Jersey.

Edward D. Hassan, Assistant United States District Attorney, said that the defendant has just completed a two months' term in the Charles Street Jail on a vagrancy charge, and that he has served time for felonies in a New Jersey State Prison and at the Concord, Mass., reformatory.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



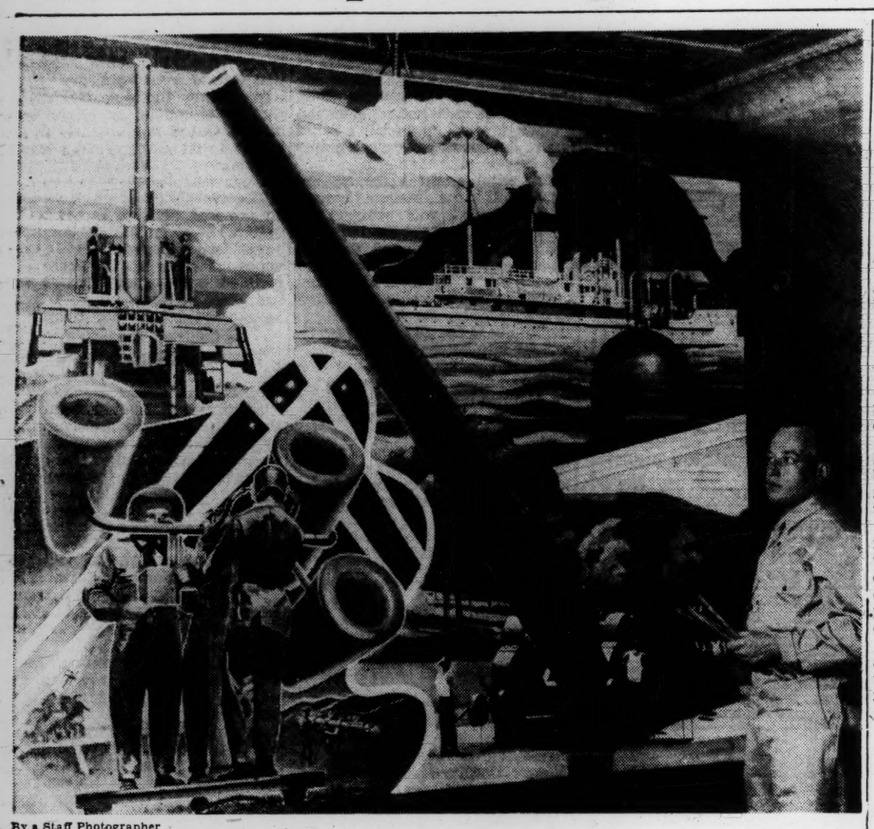
This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00 Columbia's Country Journal	News Reflections in Rhythm	Musical Roundup	Musical Early Edition	Rhythm Revue
12:15 Journal	National Farm and Home Hour	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural Series	Rhythm Revue
12:30 "Stars Over Hollywood": drama		"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45		"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program.	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 News Service	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15 Siesta		"George and Dixie"	"Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 Brush Creek Follies	"What's on the Air"	Zara's Marimba Melodies	Pauline Alpert, pianist	The Continentals
1:45 Brush Creek Follies	News Service	"Rhythm Time"	Baseball Interviews	Short Story Editor
2:00 "Buffalo Presents"	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Harry Kogen's Orchestra	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Melodic Moods"
2:15 "Buffalo Presents"	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Local Sports	Tigers baseball game	"Melodic Moods"
2:30 'Of Men and Books'	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Local Sports	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Orchestra; Trio
2:45 'Of Men and Books'	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Fiesta"	Tigers baseball game	Five Star News
3:00 Dorien String Quartet	Indiana Indigo: Jean Brown's Orchestra	"Nature Sketches"	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Sports and Music
3:15		Patti Chapin, songs	Tigers baseball game	Sports and Music
3:30 Vera Brodsky, piano; News	"Music of the Americas," with Ricardo	Golden Melodies	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Sports and Music
3:45		Golden Melodies	Tigers baseball game	Sports and Music
4:00 "Calling Pan-America"	News; Club Matinee	Music; Jimmy Lytell's Orchestra	Music; youth program	Johnny Andrews, songs
4:15	Club Matinee; variety		"Prelude to Stardom"	Melody Mirror
4:30 New England to the Colors	Club Matinee	Gordon Jenkin's Orches.	Art Mooney's Orch.	Melody Mirror
4:45	Club Matinee	Bing Crosby, Sports Pgm.	"I'll Find My Way"	Melody Mirror
5:00 "At Meadowbrook"	Al & Lee Reiser, piano	"The World Is Yours";	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15 Sonny Dunham's	Network Sports	dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30 Orchestra; music	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra	"It's Dance Time"	Sports, Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45 S. Dunham's Orch.	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra	Local Sports	Frank Ryan, Sports	Five Star News
6:00 News; Defense Program; Lord Halifax	News; Symph. of Melody	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Jerry Wayne, songs	Dinner Dance; Sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 Elmer Davis, news.	Civilian Defense Prgrm	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 The World Today	News Review	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports reports
7:00 'People's Platform':	"Message of Israel"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"Dramas of Youth"	"The Silver Sage"
7:15 informal discussion	"Little Ol' Hollywood"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	series	Five Star News
7:30 Tommy Tucker's Or.	"Little Ol' Hollywood"	"Confidentially Yours"	Dance Orchestra	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 Tommy Tucker's Or.	"Message of Israel"	Better Business Drama	Dance Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
8:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Boy Meets Band"	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The Soldiers' Quiz"	WMEX Round Table Dis-
8:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Boy Meets Band"	"Grand Ole Opry"	from Fort Banks	cussion
8:30 City Desk; drama	"The Bishop and the	"Truth or Consequences"	Hawaii Calls	Civilian Defense talk
8:45 City Desk; E. Davis	Gargoyle"; drama	quiz program	Hawaii Calls	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
9:00 "Your Hit Parade"	"Frontline Headlines"	National Barn Dance,	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	"Meet the Band"	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	Colonial News	cal Album
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	NBC Summer Symphony	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Morton Gould's Orch.	Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	NBC Summer Symphony	Orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch.	cal Album
10:00 Serenade"; music	NBC Summer Symphony	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Chicagoland Concert";	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	NBC Summer Symphony	White; orchestra	Ruth Slater, Soprano	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30 Golfers' Forum	"Sweet and Rhythmic";	"Defense for America,"	Henry Weber's Orch.;	Dance Digest
10:45 News; Sports	orchestra; songs	dramatization	Attilio Gaggiore, tenor	Dance Digest
11:00 Weather; Jimmy	News; Music	News Service	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	Dance Digest
11:15 Dorsey's Orchestra	Weather; Dance Orch.	Local news; Weather	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	Dance Digest
11:30 Michael Loring's Or.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Paul Pendarvis' Orch.	"Day's End"; News
11:45 Michael Loring's Or.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Paul Pendarvis' Orch.	"Day's End"; Music

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00 News; Louise Wilcher, organist	European News; Music	"Music You Want"	Radio Carollers	
8:15 "Uncle Elmer's Song	Piano Trio	European news; Organ	Radio Carollers	
8:30 Circle"	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Melody Market"	
8:45	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Melody Market"	
9:00 The World Today	European Situation	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Serenade"	Orchestra
9:15 "Organ Loft"	"Coast to Coast on a	"Deep River Boys"	"Sunday Morning Serenade"	Religious Service
9:30 "Organ Loft"	Bus"; children's program	"Words and Music"	"Sunday Morning Serenade"	Religious Service
9:45 Gypsy Caravan		"Words and Music"		Religious Service
10:00 Church of the Air	Primrose String Quartet	Uncle Bob; children's	"Musical Album"	Religious Service
10:15 Church of the Air	Primrose String Quartet	program	"Musical Album"	"Music in the Modern
10:30 Wings Over Jordan	Southernaires; Quartet	"Thrills and Romance"	"Musical Album"	Manner"
10:45 Wings Over Jordan	Southernaires; Quartet	Xylophone solo	Tremont Temple Baptist	Service of The Mother
11:00 News; Emery	News; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	Church, The First
11:15 Deutsch's Orch.	First Piano Quartet	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Church of Christ,
11:30 "What's New at the	"Riding the Range"	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	Scientist, in Boston,
11:45 Zoo?"	Weather; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Service	Massachusetts
12:00 News; Weather	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	News Service	Student Radio Club	Five Star News
12:15 Piano soloist	"I'm an American"	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	"Excursions in Science"
12:30 Salt Lake City	Music Hall on the Air;	"Down South"; with	Italian string music	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
12:45 Tabernacle Choir	Symphony Orchestra	Peter Brescia's Orch.	Italian string music	World in Fantasy"
1:00 F. Saltman, pianist	WBZ News of the Air	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby
1:15 News Preview	WBZ News of the Air	Religious program	Cafe Continental	Ossofsky's Orch.; Doris
1:30 'You Decide': drama	"Hidden History"	Charles Dant's Orch.;	"Haven of Rest"; male	Abbot, soprano; Morris
1:45 and debate	Foreign Policy talks	Martha Tilton, songs	quartet	Goldberg, baritone
2:00 "Invitation to	Tapestry Musicale	"The Far East"	Concert Miniatures	"Just Quote Me"
2:15 Learning": forum	Tapestry Musicale	NBC String Ensemble	Children's Chapel	"Just Quote Me"
2:30 New Symphonettes	"African Trek"	University of Chicago	'I Hear America Singing'	Christian Science Pro-
2:45 Defense Production	"African Trek"	Round Table	'I Hear America Singing'	gram
3:00 Columbia Broadcasting Orchestra,	"Week-End Cruise"	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	Variations	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:15 conductor	"Week-End Cruise"	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	Variations	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:30 Bernard Herrmann,	Sunday Vespers	H. J. Kaltenborn	Sports Program	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:45 conductor	Sunday Vespers	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Sports Program	Zelma Larsson's Music
4:00 Walter Gross' Orch.	News; Concert Hall of	Chatauqua Symphony	Art Mooney's Orchestra	Western Songs
4:15 Walter Gross' Orch.	the Air	Orch.; Albert Spalding,	Art Mooney's Orchestra	Western Songs
4:30 "Spirit of '41"	Moylan Sisters, songs	conductor; Georges	Art Mooney's Orchestra	"Common Sense by Uncle
4:45 "Spirit of '41"	Olivio Santora, yodeler	Miquelle, violincello	Art Mooney's Orchestra	Bill"
5:00 "Young Ideas":	Rhythms by Ricardo	"Joe and Mabel"; com-	Sports Program	Victor Arden's Orchestra
5:15 dramas	Rhythms by Ricardo	edy drama	Sports Program	"Irish Minstrels"
5:30 Quartet	Religious Program	Roy Shield's Orchestra	Emil Flindt's Orchestra	Religious program
5:45 Sports Talk	Religious Program	Roy Shield's Orchestra	Emil Flindt's Orchestra	Religious program
6:00 Ed Sullivan; guests;	"Dr. I. Q., Jr."; a ju-	Clotilda Zappala, so-	Canadian Grenadier	News; Baseball scores;
6:15 music	venile quiz	prano; violin; organ	Guards Band, Montreal	The Shining Hour; music
6:30 "Melody Ranch";	News from Europe	News Service	News from Abroad	Religious Hour: dramati-
6:45 Gene Autry; "Dear	News from Europe	Baseball News	News from Abroad	zation
7:00 Mom"; sketch	News of the Day	"Reg'lar Fellows"; com-	"Fight Camp"; dramatic	Defense Varieties: or-
7:15 Four Club Men	Dance Hour, transcribed	edy drama	program	chest

Anticipated Higher Costs of Farm Feeding Alleviated by the President



By a Staff Photographer

The Army Drafts an Artist—And Gets a Decoration

This large-scale mural, depicting the activities of Boston Harbor Defense, has just been completed by Private Hyman Klebanow of Malden, Mass., attached to Regimental Headquarters of the Ninth Coast Artillery at Fort Banks, Winthrop, Mass. The mural, done in oils, will be placed on the walls of the Adjutant's Office. Harbor defense officers say the painting faithfully shows the chief functions of the forces guarding the water approaches to Boston. Private Klebanow was employed in creative art work for a large lithograph company before being drafted last February. He studied art at the Boston Museum, the Art Students League, and Cooper Union, New York, and the Massachusetts School of Art. He was one of the New England winners in the William Allen White Committee's poster contest on aid for Britain. He plans next to do a mural showing the history of the Harbor Defense to be placed in the Post Exchange.

Unemployment Tax Savings In Bay State to Be Sizeable

Many employers in Massachusetts will make a saving in their tax bill next year by gaining a reduction in their unemployment compensation payments through the new "merit rating" law, it is pointed out by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

The total saving for next year is estimated by some authorities at between $9,000,000 and $10,000,000. More than half of the employers will probably obtain no reduction.

Cuts in the tax for unemployment insurance will be awarded in accordance with the ability a company has shown to keep the same employees constantly employed.

Some types of business naturally have little turn-over, such as banks, while others such as summer hotels are on a seasonal basis which is unavoidable.

If present conditions continue for four years, the savings might total $20,000,000 a year. On the other hand, a depression might cause the laying off of so many employees as to wipe out a large share of the normal savings.

The bill was passed two years ago, and the last three years make up a record of experience on which reductions will be based.

The merit rating plan overrode opposition during this session of the State Legislature, and goes into operation the first of next year. Organized labor made a battle for its repeal.

Advantages and drawbacks of the law have been much debated, and its chances of standing up seemed for a time in doubt.

"Efforts of a company to keep its men at work, contributing little or nothing to the unemployment column, will be rewarded by a proportionate reduction in the tax it must pay into the Unemployment Compensation Fund," said the statement of the Associated Industries.

Edward F. Connelly, legislative representative of the Associated Industries, which made the major fight for the retention of the experience rating clause, declared that this pay roll tax reduction will help the employees fully as much as the employers, and will come to their benefit first.

"Today every employer pays a tax of 2.7 per cent of his assessable pay roll to the State fund and 0.3 per cent to the Federal Government," said the statement.

Masonic Leaders Restate Fundamentals

Freemasonry in the United States is non-political and non-sectarian, but it is a charitable, benevolent, educational, and religious society.

This was claimed today by Masonic authorities who restated facts that have long been Masonic law in this country, following German agitation respecting the "discovery" in German-controlled Norway, of a photograph of President Roosevelt wearing Masonic regalia, and surrounded by a group of officers and members of the fraternity.

Masonry in Massachusetts — claiming to be the oldest in this nation—formally adopted a "Declaration of Principles" at the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts Mar. 8, 1939, which is considered fairly representative of the fraternity in this country. It defines Masonic objectives and activities, and restates facts which have been existent within the Order for more than two centuries.

The document follows:

"Freemasonry is a charitable, benevolent, and religious society. Its principles are proclaimed as widely as men will hear. Its only secrets are in its methods of recognition, and of symbolic instruction.

"Through the improvement and strengthening of the character of the individual man, Freemasonry seeks to improve the community. Thus it impresses upon its members the principles of personal righteousness, and personal responsibility, enlightens them as to those things which make for human welfare, and inspires them with that feeling of charity, or good will, toward all mankind, which will move them to translate principle and conviction into action.

"It charges each of its members to be true and loyal to the Government of the country to which he owes allegiance, and to be obedient to the law of any State in which he may be.

"Believing these things, this Grand Lodge affirms its continued adherence to that ancient and approved rule of Freemasonry which forbids the discussion in Masonic meetings of creeds, politics, or other topics likely to excite personal animosities.

"It further affirms its conviction that it is not only contrary to the fundamental principles of Freemasonry, but dangerous to its unity, strength, usefulness, and welfare, for Masonic bodies to take action or attempt to exercise pressure or influence for or against any legislation, or in any way attempt to procure the election or appointment of Government officials, or to influence them, whether or not members of the Fraternity, in the performance of their official duties. The true Freemason will act in civil life according to his individual judgment, and the dictates of his conscience."

Another clarifying statement, adopted by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts Dec. 14, 1938, was entitled "A Massachusetts Manifesto." This document states in part: "Freemasonry in Massachusetts still scrupulously refrains from participating in or official comment on all matters which do not concern it. . . . No member or officer has the right to speak or act in the name or behalf of Freemasonry except as to matters exclusively Masonic. Even the mere discussion of controversial matters is barred from Masonic gatherings. . . . Freemasonry purposely has neither the facilities nor the desire to ascertain or proclaim the views of its members on economic, political, religious, or other non-Masonic issues. An attempt to align the Craft on any such issue could but bring disaster to Freemasonry, and would be contrary to one of its most fundamental tenets."

Forage Freed Of Levies Into N. E. Dry Areas

Waiving of import duties on livestock forage for drought areas of Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, and New York State, will alleviate to some extent the anticipated higher costs of farm feeding, due to drought conditions, agricultural authorities in Boston declared recently.

By proclamation, President Roosevelt has authorized the waiving of tariff duties on such items as bran, middlings, dried beet pulp, and linseed ojl-cake meal when consigned to the drought areas, Boston feed men learned.

Duty usually assessed on such items is 10 per cent of the value of bran, middlings, and by-products of wheat; $5 a ton on beet plup, and three tenths of a cent a pound on linseed oil-cake meal. Imports from countries with which the United States has reciprocal trade agreements pay five per cent on wheat by-products, and $3.75 a ton for beet pulp.

Boston imports of wheat by-products in 1939 amounted to 634 tons of bran and shorts valued at $17,817. In addition, there were $39,062 of other fodder imported through Boston.

Imports into the Vermont customs district, which are usually distributed through that State, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, include 138,932 tons of wheat by-products valued at $2,705,530 in 1939; $268,442 of other fodder; 4,158 tons of beet pulp worth $101,872; 6,900,000 pounds of linseed oil-cake meal valued at $104,000; 100,000 pounds of other forage, valued at $1,376, and 36,591 tons of hay worth $278,920.

Athol Daily News Has New Owners

ATHOL, Mass., Aug. 2 (AP)—Sale of the Athol Daily News, founded in 1934 by Lincoln O'Brien, to Edward T. Fairchild, an employee of the Providence Journal-Bulletin, and Harold M. Evans, of Amesbury, Mass., is announced by Mr. O'Brien.

In announcing the sale, Mr. O'Brien said that in a period of constantly rising costs and quick change, he felt it best to center attention on his publication of the Daily Eagle in Claremont, N. H.

Mr. Fairchild, for several years a copy desk man on the Bulletin, will be President and Publisher. Mr. Evans, former cost accountant in the Amesbury Brass & Foundry Company, will be Treasurer and Business Manager.

In expressing thanks to all employees of the News, some of whom have been with the organization since it was formed in November, 1934, Mr. O'Brien issued bonuses of a week's salary to all workers with more than a year's service, and cancelled notes held by the company against employees.

U. of Vermont Committee Named

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 2 (AP)—Gov. William H. Wills has announced the appointment of a seven-member committee "to take over the task of drafting a long-range financial plan" for the University of Vermont.

The committee includes: Ralph E. Flanders, Springfield; Elbert S. Brigham, Montpelier; Asa A. Bloomer, Rutland; Dr. Caroline S. Woodruff, Castelton; Arthur H. Packer, Jericho; Henry A. Stoddard, Rockingham; John McGrath, Georgia.

Farley Tells Britons' Place As Mass. Safety Teachers

Denying charges that two British women are being employed by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety in civilian defense work at $100 a week each, J. W. Farley, the Committee's Executive Director, has issued a statement explaining why the Committee has found British people the most experienced and helpful in training Americans for air-raid precaution activity.

The charges were made by Senator Chester A. Dolan, Democratic floor leader in the Massachusetts Legislature.

"To train citizens in the duties of air raid precautions service, we believed and still believe it necessary to get the best qualified teachers possible," said Mr. Farley. "In other words, those who had actual experience.

"It is not possible to get any teachers with this experience without expense.

"As to the mater of payment, not a cent has been paid to the British women by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. Their remuneration has been otherwise arranged. If it had been necessary, however, we should have paid them, and we expect to pay them in the future.

"Their instruction has been of great value and we know of no other way such instruction could have been obtained at less expense.

"In the case of 'the British military officer,' the answer is as follows:

"Through the efforts of Cordell Hull, secretary of state, Ambassador John G. Winant and Governor Saltonstall, we in this State were able to obtain the services of Col. Harry M. Leapman of the RAF.

"The major part of the expense in bringing him to this country was paid by a group of insurance companies, which realized the need for education in civilian defense.

"We had nobody in this country who had similar experience and it is most vital that our citizens be taught what others had to learn through the actual horrors of experience.

"After Secretary Hull and Ambassador Winant succeeded in having assigned to us an experienced teacher, we agreed to pay him exactly what he was getting in his own country.

"His value to us as a teacher is inestimable. We are fortunate in this State if we escape the terrible experience of civilian England by learning our lessons early.

"Experienced teaching is the best, quickest and least expensive method of accomplishing our purpose. That purpose is to have our civilian population prepared."

'El' Case Goes to Full Bench

Thomas J. Buckley, Massachusetts State Auditor, has filed a bill of exceptions with the Supreme Judicial Court in an effort to bring before the full bench his claim of authority to examine the books of the Boston Elevated Railway.

The bill constitutes an appeal from a ruling by Judge Stanley E. Qua of the Supreme Judicial Court denying the State Auditor's petition for a writ of mandamus against the Trustees of the Elevated.

Mr. Buckley holds that the Boston Elevated Railway is an activity of the Commonwealth and that under its statutes giving him authority to examine books and records of all State offices, departments and activities, he has authority to examine the Elevated's books. This interpretation was denied by Judge Qua.

Mr. Buckley's efforts to examine the railway's accounts grew out of an investigation by the Boston Finance Commission, following which the Commission charged the Trustees had used incorrect methods of handling the Elevated's funds.

Boston Fish Men Get Promotions

Robert A. Merchant, Manager of the Production Division of the General Sea Foods plant at the Boston Fish Pier, has been promoted to be General Manager of the company's Gloucester plant, it is announced by J. Lawrence Alphen, President. Benjamin Morahan, General Foreman at the Boston plant, has been promoted to the position vacated by Mr. Merchant.

Both men are natives of Gloucester. Mr. Merchant, as a youth, sailed "before the mast" to the Grand and Western Banks in Gloucester sailing schooners. He began in the fish business in 1912 at the same location where he will now make his headquarters. For several years he traveled through Labrador, Newfoundland, and the Maritime Provinces as a fish buyer. Mr. Morahan has been with the company since 1933.

Meteorite Fragment Found

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 2 (AP)—A ten-pound fragment of a meteorite has been found on the estate of Ward Whitney, Nashua insurance man, Mr. Whitney has announced. Three young men saw a shooting star several weeks ago which appeared to have fallen on the estate, and they finally found the fragment after a lengthy search.

Newport Greets Newport, England

A prayer for the victory of "justice and Christianity" in the "world-wide struggle against injustice and godless aggression" was voiced by radio from Newport, R. I., to Newport, England, in another of the WRUL series of short wave greetings.

Mrs. Harry E. Yarnell, wife of Rear Admiral Yarnell, U. S. N., retired, was one of four who took part in the broadcast. She concluded her message with a prayer for British victory and a reminder that the democracies must "be prepared to make necessary sacrifices in order to make our world a peaceful, decent place in which to live."

Dr. Richard P. Strong, Harvard professor; Dr. John H. Flynn of Newport, and Erich O'D. Taylor, also sent messages across the sea. Dr. Strong declared that "we are trying to do everything we can to bring about a much more active United States participation in this war."

Central Vermont Head

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 2 (AP)—R. C. Vaughan was elected President of the Central Vermont Railway recently at a meeting of directors. He succeeds S. J. Hungerford, who resigned.

Entertainment Timetable

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 3:10, 6:10, 9:10.

Fenway—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin, Don Ameche, Rochester, and Oscar Levant. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald and James Stephenson. 10:55, 2, 5:10, 8:18.

Fine Arts—
Paderewski in "Moonlight Sonata." 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:35, 9:35. "Power and the Land." 1, 3, 5, 7, 8:55.

Keith Memorial—
"My Life With Caroline," Ronald Colman. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 6:55, 10:05. "Her First Beau," Jane Withers. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30. "March of Time." 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45.

Kenmore—
"The Bad Man," Wallace Beery. 2:35, 5:25, 8:10. "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 1, 4, 6:35, 9:35.

Metropolitan—
"Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan and Shirley Ross. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich and George Raft. 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:35.

Modern—
"Underground," Philip Dorn, Jeffrey Lynn, Kaaren Verne and Martin Kosleck. 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 10:05. "Shepherd of the Hills," 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:05, 10:10. "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee and Ann Miller. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin, Don Ameche, Rochester, and Oscar Levant. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald and James Stephenson. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

RKO-Boston—
"Cyclone on Horseback," Tim Holt. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6:05, 8:50. "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:15, 10.

Scollay—
"Underground," Philip Dorn, Jeffrey Lynn, Kaaren Verne and Martin Kosleck. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:50. "Shepherd of the Hills," 9:55 a m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Air-Raid Wardens and First-Aid Corps," "Information Please," "Travel to Delhi-India," "You Can't Fool a Camera," "Jan Musica," latest newsreels and shorts.

State—
"Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 1, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee and Ann Miller. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:50.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"Melody Ranch," Gene Autry and Jimmy Durante. "I'm Still Alive," Kent Taylor. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix—
"Sweden in Peril," "Information Please," "Camera Magic in Scenes from 20 new films," "Islands of the St. Lawrence," "Miniature Musical," "Water Sports," "Raggedy Ann Cartoon." 30-minutes news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Murder By Invitation." W. Ford. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50. "Dirty Faces," James Cagney, Pat O'Brien and Ann Sheridan. 10:44 a. m., 1:34, 4:24, 7:14, 10:04.

Tremont—
"Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell. 11:55 a. m., 3:50, 7:50. "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. 9:40 a. m., 1:40, 5:35, 9:35.

Uptown—
"Million Dollar Baby," Jeffrey Lynn, Ronald Reagan and May Robson. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 3:05, 6:35, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power. "Black Cat," Basil Rathbone. 2 and 8.
Regent: "23½ Hours Leave," James Ellison. "Sweethearts of the Navy," E. Linden. Continuous 1:30-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Double Date," Edmund Lowe, Una Merkle. "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy, M. Rooney. 1:45, evenings cont. from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Caught in the Draft," B. Hope, D. Lamour. "Rage in Heaven," R. Montomery.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "They Dare Not Love," George Brent. 2:05, 5:15, 8:10. "She Knew All the Answers," Franchot Tone and Joan Bennett. 3:40, 8:45, 9:40.
Brookline Village: "Sunny," Anna Neagle and John Carroll. 3:28, 6:26, 9:24. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen. 1:50, 5:06, 8:04.
Cleveland Circle: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "The Big Store," the Marx Bros. and Tony Martin. Continuous 1:30-11.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "West Point Widow," Ann Shirley and Ann Carlson. Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "The Penalty," E. Arnold and Lionel Barrymore. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan and Ann Rutherford. 3 and 7:45.
University: "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy and William Powell. 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. "Missing Ten Days," Rex Harrison. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Cowboy and the Blonde," "Saint's Vacation," Hugh Sinclair. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Remedy for Riches," Jean Hersholt. "Hit the Road," Dead End Kids. 2. Continuous 7-11.
Strand: "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 2:56, 6:35, 9:56. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 1:09, 4:47, 8:09.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 2, 5:26, 8:52. "Mr. Dynamite," 4:16, 7:42.
Park: "Land of Liberty." 1:40, 7:40. "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. 3:10, 9:10.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland. "March of Time." 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones and Susan Foster. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye, John Payne. 2:30, 6, 9. "Ride On, Vaquero," Cesar Romero. 4, 7:30, 10:30.

LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "Daytime Wife," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. "Flying Wild." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Man Hunt," George Sanders. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Under Age," Nan Grey and Alan Baxter. "Mutiny in the Arctic," Stage Show.
Strand: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall and David Bruce. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall and David Bruce. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Eternally Yours," Loretta Young, David Niven. "South of Panama," Roger Pryor. Cont. dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Saint's Vacation," Hugh Sinclair and Sally Grey. 2 and 8.
Central: "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," George Murphy. "Doomed Caravan." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Federal Fugitives," N. Hamilton. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon. "Double Date," E. Lowe and Una Merkle. 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones and Susanah Foster. "Rookies on Parade." 1:30. Evenings cont. from 5:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camee: "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. "Men of Boys' Town," Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. 1:45 Continueus from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Roar of the Press," Jean Parker and Wallace Ford. 2:19, 8:19. "Cowboy and the Blonde," Mary Beth Hughes and George Montgomery. 3:47, 9:47.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 2:19, 5:66, 9:28. "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 4:06, 7:43.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland. "Shot in the Dark." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March and Frances Dee. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye, Jack Oakie. "Ridin' on a Rainbow," Gene Autry. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Girl in the News," Margaret Lockwood. 2:30 and 7:45 daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "There's Magic in Music," Susanna Foster and Allan Jones. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," C. Lombard, R. Montgomery. "Murder Among Friends." Cont. dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. 3:42, 8:02. "The Girl in the News," Margaret Lockwood. 2:15, 6:30, 9:43.

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Manchurian Farmers Get Bounty as Output Drops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAIREN, Kwantung Leased Territory—Manchurian farmers, mostly Chinese, whose purchasing power declined from an index of 124 in 1937 to 63 in 1939, have slumped in productivity to such a degree that the Manchukuan Government is preparing to pay farm bounties.

New official purchasing prices for agricultural products are combined with the bounties in an effort to encourage cereal production.

A bounty of one yuan (Manchurian currency, or about 23 cents United States) is to be paid on every 200 pounds of cereal purchased from the farmer. This is to apply to soybeans, wheat, kaoliang millet, rice, corn, barley, and rye. A three yuan increase (19.60 to 22.60 yuan) in the purchasing price of wheat has also been introduced because of its increased cost of production. The steady fall in Manchurian wheat crops during the past few years undoubtedly has had much to do with this new official price increase.

Payment of the bounty is to be made prior to the shipment of the crop to the market instead of at the time of delivery at the market. It is difficult to say whether the bounty will reach the actual producer, or whether it will end in the hands of one of the many middlemen taking part in the process. One price increase last year, for example, came too late to be of value to any save the wealthiest farmers, the landlords or the provision brokers.

Price Control

The monopolistic control of major commodities in Manchukuo has worked to the disadvantage of both the controller and the controlled. The peasant has found his purchasing power considerably curtailed, and the purchasing monopoly has found the production of the controlled commodity falling off.

The professed intention of setting official prices, "taking into consideration the income of the farmers," has been contradicted in practice. The steadily falling purchasing power of the Manchurian farmer amply demonstrates this fact.

As with all "Yen Bloc" countries, prices have been rising steadily in Manchukuo—more rapidly than in Japan, but less so than in neighboring North China.

It is not so much the continued rise in prices which concerns the Manchurian farmer, however, as the fact that it has been an unbalanced rise at his expense. The farmer must sell at controlled prices to commodity monopolies. But what they most object to, in the words of one responsible observer, is that the "prices of their materials, i. e., farming utensils, clothing, living necessities, etc., are not controlled to the same extent as the market of farm products."

Operation of System

An investigation made by members of the research staff of the South Manchurian Railway (Japanese) documents this claim of unjust operation of the price control system. The following figures show the effect of the control measures—introduced since 1937—upon the purchases and sales of the Manchurian farmer:

	Index of Purchase Cost	Index of Sales Prices
1937	146.8	170.8
1939	225.3	180.1

Another index compiled by the same organization shows how the purchasing power of a Manchurian farm family has been converted from a rising to a falling trend:

	Farm Family Purchasing Power
1935	100
1936	109
1937	124
1938	86
1939	63

Farm family purchasing power was increasing prior to the outbreak of hostilities. With the outbreak of war on the continent, prices increased on imports from Japan and abroad far more rapidly than on domestically produced farm products. The result was a fall in farm purchasing power. Later, the pressure of the war led to the adoption of the Japanese system of controlled prices, again at the expense of domestically produced farm products, and farm purchasing power fell further.

This trend has continued since the completion of the foregoing investigation. The result is that by last year the purchasing power of a Manchurian farm family had been practically halved from prewar days.

The agricultural controls prevalent in Manchukuo have also worked to the disadvantage of the controllers who have been seeking increased production. The result of their controls has at best been a stationary agricultural productivity, and at worst an absolute falling off in production.

Peace by Power Slogan of Wallace

DES MOINES, Iowa Aug. 2 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President, Chairman of the New Economic Defense Board, proposes "peace through power" as a national slogan for the international emergency.

He disclosed in an interview he already has "handed out" preliminary assignments to members of the Board, but added he was not in a position to discuss his new task in detail.

"America's immediate problem," he declared, "and, of course, one of the major problems of our Board, is to push production of essential war supplies to the very limit.

"We are getting a good start, but it's only a start. Production must continue to step up and up and up."

Visiting his mother, Mrs. May Wallace, and friends yesterday, the Vice-President plans tentatively to leave today for Colorado for a brief rest before returning to Washington.

Meng Chiang: Buffer Between Japan and Russia

Nominally self-governing Mongolian state is of great strategic value in Far East crisis.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Sprawling between Japanese-dominated North China and Russia-dominated Outer Mongolia, the Federal Autonomous Government of Mongolia comes wide awake on its Asiatic borderlands as tension increases over Japan's intentions.

Meng Chiang, as the Federation is known, occupies a status midway between that of a Japanese-occupied zone, such as portions of China, and a Japanese-sponsored "State" such as Manchukuo. The hard-riding Mongolian plainsmen have been brought under Japanese influence, but the grant to them of nominal autonomy testifies to their mettle.

Bordering Manchukuo on the east, Meng Chiang forms an essential segment in Japan's strategic buffer regions against the Soviet. Meng Chiang sweeps at its closest point to within 30 miles of Peking along the Peking-Suiyuan Railway. Westward, this loose federation of Mongolian leagues fades away into singing sands of the Gobi Desert.

Most of Meng Chiang extends north from the Great Wall. Japan has sought to stake out a defensive zone—or alternatively a base for offensive action—cushioning even the approaches to China's traditional barrier against incursions from Central Asia.

History Surveyed

Through the Wan Shan Pass, only 35 miles outside of Kalgan, Genghis Khan led his Mongol hordes in the Thirteenth Century, and two generations later his grandson, the great Kublai Khan, breached the Great Wall at the same place to conquer China and found the city of Peking.

The current history of this region is surveyed in an article in the Foreign Commerce Weekly, published by the United States Department of Commerce.

Since the Chinese Republic was established in 1911, the article points out, the ancient "Banners" of the Mongols have undergone many vicissitudes. In 1921 the northern Mongols of Outer Mongolia, "core of the Mongol nation," set up at Urga—since renamed Ulan Bator Khoto, the city of the Red Hero—an Outer Mongolian People's Republic of pro-Communistic type, under Soviet auspices. In 1931, with the occupation of Manchuria by Japan's Kwantung Army, the land of the Hsingan Mongols of northeast Manchuria was incorporated into the new "state" of "Manchukuo"—to which were added in 1935 the former Chinese Inner Mongolian Province of Jehol, and in 1936 the six northern "hsien," or counties, of the Inner Mongolian Province of Chahar.

Of the Mongolia that formerly had been claimed by China, these dissections left under the control of the Chinese National Government the 10 southern hsien of Chahar Province, the Provinces of Suiyuan and Ninghsia, and a vast arid area of Central Asia that stretches to the Altai region and includes Tibetans, Tungans, and other nomad Mongoloid peoples.

Set Up By Japanese

Shortly after the outbreak of the "China Incident" in July, 1937, Japan's Kwantung Army swept into Inner Mongolia and in rapid succession occupied the area's four chief cities, located along the strategic Peking-Suiyuan Railway—namely, Kalgan, Tatung, Kweisui (renamed Hohohoto), and Paotow, the railway's western terminus.

With the assistance of certain Mongol and Chinese leaders, the Japanese established at Kalgan, on Nov. 22, 1937, the "Federated Council of the Mongol Border Land"—Meng Chiang—with general supervisory functions. Comprised in the grouping were:

1. The "Federal Autonomous Government of the United Leagues of Mongolia," with its Capital at Hohohoto in Suiyuan Province, and composed of the ancient Mongolian leagues of Ulanchab, Yekhejo, Payentala, Silingol, and Chahar.

2. The "Federal Autonomous Government of Chin-Pei, or North Shansi," comprising the 13 hsien of Shansi Province, with its Capital at Tatung.

3. The "Federal Autonomous Government of Cha-Nan, or Southern Chahar," comprising the 10 southern hsien of Chahar Province, with its Capital at Kalgan.

On Sept. 1, 1939, Meng Chiang was reorganized as it is constituted today, and renamed the "Federal Autonomous Government of Mongolia."

About midway between California and Texas in size, with an area roughly 200,000 square miles, Meng Chiang has a population of 5,000,000, to 7,000,000 Chinese and Mongols and 36,000 Japanese civilians, whose number have rapidly grown since the autumn of 1937.

The American colony which flourished in the heyday of the Kalgan fur trade, less than 20 years ago, has almost entirely disappeared.

Yet for centuries Meng Chiang has been a great transit area of trade, over which caravans brought in to Kalgan, Kweisui, and Paotow the furs, wool, and opium that made up the principal part of the trade of North China with Turkestan, Tibet, and Mongolia. Back across the desert the same camel trains took to the nomad peoples of Central Asia the teas of China and the cotton piece goods, petroleum, tobacco, and miscellaneous manufactured products of Europe and the United States.

Chiefly Barter Trade

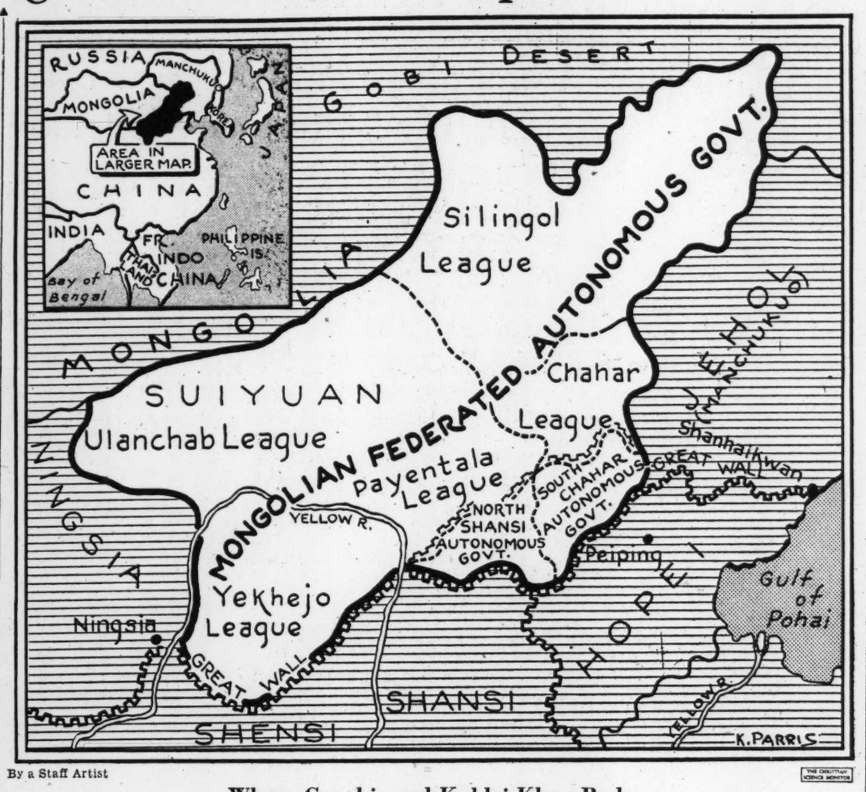
It was a barter trade, for the most part, and even in the Twentieth Century, there flourished at Kalgan a considerable colony of American traders who for more than a decade sent their motor trucks loaded with Chinese silver dollars over the 800 miles of rocks and sand between Kalgan and Urga to exchange them for Mongolian furs. But the devastating movements of armies over this area, and finally the severance of trade relations between Outer Mongolia and North China since about 1932, have driven these American merchants and their trade out of the country.

Meng Chiang, nevertheless, still is of importance, both in the economic structure of North China and in its political implications. It has served as proving ground for the development of Japanese economic policies which have been subsequently transferred to other occupied areas. This has been emphasized particularly with respect to export embargoes on furs and wools, and to the establishment of stringent trade and exchange controls in North and Central China.

Served by the Peking-Suiyan Railway, Meng Chiang includes as a basis of commerce the extensive coal fields that lie about Tatung, and the Lungyen iron deposits of Chahar, richest known iron-ore field in China—while the most fertile lands of Chahar and Suiyuan lie along either side of the railway, particularly in the fertile Saratsi Basin where the Chinese International Famine Relief Committee formerly had an important irrigation project.

But since the autumn of 1937 serious deterioration in Meng Chiang's economic and financial status has occurred as a result of several factors. A once-important caravan trade with Central Asia has almost ceased, and a considerable portion of the 8,000,000 acres that were under agricultural cultivation have been allowed to revert to pasture land.

Severe restrictions on trade travel, and foreign-exchange transactions have driven merchandise away from the railway zone in the efforts of producers to evade forced sales at officially fixed low prices. The larger portion of the wool, furs, and opium that came into China across Meng Chiang before 1937 can no longer be obtained.



By a Staff Artist

Where Genghis and Kublai Khan Rode

Brought under Japanese influence by the conquest of bordering peoples, the semi-autonomous Mongolian Federation of Meng Chiang occupies a zone of great strategic importance in the developing Far East crisis. It is a buffer between Japanese-dominated North China and Russian-dominated Outer Mongolia.

Heavy U. S. Exports to Russia Preceded Recent Credit Steps

By Prof. V. Leonieff, Sr.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The "unfreezing" of Russian credits in the United States last month, coming as it did shortly after the lifting of the "moral embargo" in January—which allowed airplanes, airplane parts and other equipment to be shipped from the United States to Russia—was not the beginning of free-moving trade between the two countries. There was a time, following the World War, when America held first place in exports to Russia.

Up to 1939 the Soviet Foreign Trade Commissiariat published detailed figures on exports and imports, with a full list of commodities and the countries they went to or came from. Since then the statistics have come in abbreviated form. The earlier statistics show that the United States was in the first place in exports to Russia in the years 1924, 1925, 1930 and 1937. Germany and Britain—the usual rivals in the Russian market—occupied, respectively, second and third places. In 1937 18.2 per cent of all Russia's imports came from America; 14.9 from Germany and 14.3 from Britain.

Before the World War the percentage of imports from the same three countries was 47.4 from Germany, 12.8 from Britain and only 5.8 from the United States. That was in the year 1913. Even China had a larger share of exports to Russia (6.1) than America.

U. S. High in 1938

In 1938 America had the largest share of exports to Russia—406,000,000 rubles (the ruble being approximately worth four cents), according to Russian figures. In that year British exports to Russia were about 240,000,000 rubles and the corresponding exports from Germany 67,000,000 rubles.

America exported to Russia about $56,600,000 worth of goods in 1939, and $86,943,000 in 1940. Copper and other metals and some kinds of machinery formerly supplied by Britain were in those years obtained from America.

In the first three months of the current year, however, American exports to Russia dropped to $16,411,028, as compared with $29,500,000 for the corresponding period of the previous year.

According to American statistics on trade with Russia, the greatest volume of trade with that country is recorded for the period between 1928 and 1931, when it reached an average of $100,000,000. This was followed by a sharp decrease during 1932 and 1933 and a slight increase until 1939, when the figure stood at $58,000,000. In 1940, when exports from America to Russia were much higher, they still did not reach the amount recorded from 1929 to 1931.

Metals at Top

First in the list of American exports to Russia have been two groups of materials: metals and general manufactures and, secondly, machinery and automobiles. The following table will show the relative value of these.

Value in millions of dollars:

	1938	1939	1940
Metals and manufactures	12.2	17.9	25.3
Machinery and vehicles	49.4	28.5	40.2

Imports from Russia into America have amounted during the last five years to from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000. During the three years 1938-1940 they were about 24, 25 and 21 millions. The decrease of 17 per cent in 1940 was due partly to shipping difficulties because of the war.

Imports from Russia in the first three months of 1941 were valued at $7,016,588 against $3,246,676 in 1940.

Czarist Russia had purchased large quantities of raw cotton from America. In fact cotton stood first on the list of purchases. So far Russian cotton from Central Asia has not been sufficient for the peoples' needs. But the Moscow Government, being chiefly solicitous about its industries has imported machines. In 1913 45 per cent of consumed cotton came from abroad, in recent years only about 2½ per cent.

It is evident that the German invasion of Russia will make the Russian purchases from America much easier and more important because of war needs.

Amtorg Licenses

It is disclosed that the Soviet trade agency in this country—Amtorg Trading Corporation—has got export licenses for shipment of nearly $2,000,000 worth of different kinds of machines, especially oil field equipment. These products have been in storage for several months and will be loaded aboard Russian vessels for transportation to the main Far Eastern Soviet port of Vladivostok, whence they will go for the most part across the Siberian railway to European Russia.

Presumably in the near future trade relations between Soviet Russia and this country will be more and more active. The Amtorg Corporation (Am-torg represents the first syllables of the two Russian words for America and Trade) is working with great intensity preparing new orders for the American market. These concern mainly such products as machinery and factory equipment.

It is also probable that after the war, American-Russian trade will have every chance to develop successfully. Western Europe will have to heal up its war wounds and only this country is likely to be able to supply Russia with industrial equipment.

Canadians Retread Bus Tires Even For Fourth Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Toronto Transportation Commission, Toronto's publicly-owned street railway, is retreading some of its bus tires in order to conserve rubber. The Commission announced recently that 27 T.T.C. bus tires, after being retreaded three times, had each averaged more than 210,000 miles of service. Four of these tires have received a fourth retreading, and are now chalking up a record.

T.T.C. employees themselves do this retreading, and the general public is warned that it applies only to large heavy duty tires, such as are used on the busses. In 1936 the T.T.C. placed 491 new tires on their busses, which were withdrawn from service only after averaging 56,812 miles per tire. It was found that 241 were in sufficiently good condition to warrant re-treading, which meant that the wearing surface could be renewed with fresh rubber. The reconditioned tires averaged 58,607 miles on their new treads before being withdrawn, at which time it was found that 148 were worth re-treading a second time. They then averaged 52,992 miles. Tests showed that 27 of the tires were still sound, and after the third re-treading averaged 42,460 miles a tire, or a total of 210,000 miles a tire. Four of them, after their fourth re-treading, are still running.

Eggs, Bakery Products Resist S. C. Price Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The price of staple foods in 10 South Carolina cities and towns increased 8.7 per cent during the first six months of 1941, reports State Commissioner of Labor W. Rhett Harley in the semiannual survey of food prices conducted by the labor department.

Bakery products and eggs alone, the survey shows, declined in price since the January food canvass.

Cities and towns surveyed included Florence, Hartsville, Gaffney, Orangeburg, Beaufort, Aiken, Spartanburg, Columbia, Charleston, and Greenville.

Little Girl Excels As Duck Trainer

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Memphians turn their heads and blink their eyes when the City's "Little Duck Girl" marches down the street, followed by her obedient crew.

"Get in line!" twelve-year-old Virginia May Taylor orders over her shoulder and her three ducklings, Donny, Johnny and Mickie, move into single file, quacking mildly. "Stop!" she commands, and they squat docilely on the sidewalk.

"She can train anything," her mother, Mrs. Jessie G. Taylor, said.

Blitzkrieg's Weak Spots: Fuel and Ammunition

By Maj. James Ross

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The fact that after five weeks of pounding at the Russian defenses, the supposedly irresistible German panzers have not yet achieved victory throws up in high relief one of the outstanding weak points of the Nazi blitz methods.

The vital element for an armored unit is fuel. Men and horses, in emergency, will struggle on without food, but not the tank.

The average armored units is capable, without resistance, of driving up to 200 miles a day, and can carry in its vehicles another day of supply. Its tactical superiority lies in the a bility to hurl itself far into hostile territory, there to disrupt resistance.

On the other hand, there too lies its Achilles heel. For if the enemy just won't be terrorized, and his masses close in on the tanks, the question of supply becomes almost insuperable. It can be shipped in by air, provided air supremacy is obtained, but only in limited quantities.

Ammunition, once that on hand is expended, becomes another problem.

When in May, 1940, German panzer divisions went into Belgium, where opposition was weak, they made 25 miles a day through an area that had been disrupted by "fifth columnists" and parachutists.

After that, however, they came up against the French partly organized position along the Dyle River line between Antwerp and Namur. Despite Stuka-bombing assistance and intense artillery support, the panzers could go no further. The evacuation of that line, because of hostile infiltration elsewhere, relieved the situation, not the smash of armored divisions. This was true even though the French tank elements opposing them were far inferior in strength.

Causes of Nazi Concern

The twin difficulties of oil and ammunition supply are today causing the German High Command some uneasiness. They are problems to which American military experts have given much attention, for they realize the tremendous value of armored troops, and are watching closely the European developments. The present Army maneuvers in America are permitting actual study in the field.

An American armored division today consists of a mechanized mass carrying the enormous quantity of 600 tons of ammunition. This fire power is truly astounding. An American armored division is armed with 533 cannon, 6,488 machine guns, to say nothing of the 10,000 automatic pistols and 2,000 rifles which constitute the small-arms fire power of its personnel.

The division consists of some 12,700 officers and men organized in three elements — a reconnaissance group, a striking force and a support element. The striking force is the principal component. It consists of a brigade of three regiments of tanks, two each with 129 light tanks, and one with 108 medium tanks. In the brigade is also a groupment of motorized field artillery—light guns—and a battalion of 105mm howitzers.

The supporting force consists of a battalion of engineers to clear the way and remove all obstacles, a regiment of motorized infantry in armored trucks and another battalion of motorized artillery, 105mm. howitzers and 75mm. anti-tank guns. The reconnaisance force includes two companies of fast-moving scout cars, a company of light tanks, and an infantry company in armored trucks—they call these half-track personnel carriers. This scouting force roams well ahead of the main body, up to 150 miles if necessary, always in close radio communication. Incidentally, two-way radio is the secret of successful teamwork, between the armored divisions, the air, and other troops.

Vast Fire Power

Aside from the larger-caliber anti-tank guns, there are 411 37mm. anti-tank guns—a new type of weapon with adequate armor-piercing properties — scattered through the division. Each of the tank regiments is armed with 116 75 mm. guns, and the total 105mm howitzer strength in the division is 36.

Of machine guns there are 820.50-cal. guns, 1,358 heavy .30-cal. guns, 2,300 light .30s, and 2,018 Thompson .45-cal. sub-machine guns. Forty-one mortars are used for smoke and other purposes.

As constituted the armored division can carry on a fire fight, in all directions, if necessary, and can run. Its supplies of fuel and ammunition are carried in 800 massive two-and-one-half ton trucks, while the infantry, engineers and field artillerymen are transported in 145 of the half-track personnel carriers.

All last month the Second Armored Division was roaming about in the Tennessee maneuver area, striking here, there and everywhere. Much of this operation was of a "cut-and-dry" variety, testing theories, comparing similar situations as developed abroad. Out of it all, as laid down in the latest Army Field Service Regulations, certain basic doctrines are now established.

The War Department feels that an armored division is not to be frittered away on unimportant missions. Hence, thrusts far in advance of other main forces are justified only when decisive results can be obtained, and must be supported by other troops.

Concept Supported

The slowing-up of the German advance in Russia today lends support to this concept.

Eight essential points determine the use of armored divisions. The first is that conditions must exist to attain successful action, such as air superiority in the area, surprise, favorable terrain — tanks can't go everywhere and anywhere—and absence or neutralization of the enemy's massed defensive means. The second is the location of area suitable for tank operations. Thirdly, proper reconnaisance and knowledge of roads. Mechanized units must use roads for supply and transport.

Fourth is the necessity of keeping the armored troops strong enough to keep momentum until they get into the sensitive areas behind the enemy.

Fifthly, the status of training of all elements must be such that subordinate commanders can carry on, guided only by a broad general plan.

Sixthly, air support must be continuous.

Seventh, the necessity for daily supply of fuel and overhaul of machines.

Dummy Tanks Necessary

Lastly, machines and supplies must be concealed. Dumps must be camouflaged. Sometimes dummy vehicles must be used.

The American concept of the use of dummy vehicles has apparently been put to practical use in Russia, judging by Moscow's naive "discovery" that some of the German tanks were dummies! Rapidity of movement is also necessary for surprise purposes.

The mechanized forces have taken over the old cavalry role of shock action and deep raids. Particularly does their value lie in pursuing enemy forces which have been dislodged. In such cases a defeated commander, or one whose mission is to delay a superior force, fights what are called delaying actions, using the terrain to set up temporary strong points where part of his troops can hold up an advance while the remainder make good their retreat. The mechanized troops, pushing far into the rear to sieze vital points like mountain ridges, passes and river-crossings, play hob with a slower moving force.

From this it will be clear that while the Germans have no doubt developed the panzer divisions to the highest point of perfection so far obtainable, these swift mechanized divisions have their weak points which a well-trained opponent will know how to find.

Florida Colleges Rally to Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—About $20,000 of defense bonds and stamps have been sold in Florida colleges, the State Defense Council announced.

Dean Winslow S. Anderson, of Rollins College, State Chairman for student defense activities, reports that "every college in the State, both white and Negro, gave full and complete co-operation" in the bond sale program, even though the campaign began late in the college year.

Among larger receipts was State College for Women at Tallahassee, $6,885; Rollins College at Winter Park, $6,913; St. Petersburg Junior College, $1,462.

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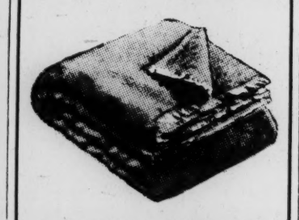
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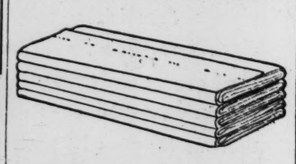
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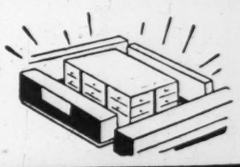
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Nazi Law: The Party's Interests

By Ernest S. Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The legal conception prevailing in the Germany of today was most competently expressed by Dr. Roland Freisler, Hitler's Secretary for Justice. He emphasized that National Socialism had done away with the legal remnants of the liberal era and that, thanks to the Führer's achievements, "law has become a concentrated charge in the people's struggle for existence."

That definition might not make much sense to an American reader or to anyone unfamiliar with Nazi terminology. Translated into plain language it means the legal apparatus does not function any longer as a balance on which the values of contradicting claims are weighed. Instead, it has been transformed into a weapon, charged with a mass concentration of ammunition. In short: The Third Reich has dismissed the "weighing" law in favor of a "shooting" law.

The full implications of this changed attitude become obvious in the writings of Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, one of the chief architects of the "theory" of National Socialism. He contends that the purpose of the law is to protect honor, people, and race. Law is only one of the means by which the existence of the people is to be assured. It is the foremost duty of a German judge to protect the honor of the people against attack, and it is the duty of the political bodies to carry out the sentences without reservations.

Punishment, Dr. Rosenberg declares, is not inflicted upon a criminal in order to correct him, or to exact society's penalty for wrongdoing. It simply aims at separating the types or traits different in kind from the German ones. Human life, as such, is not to be protected. The value of a man and the measure of the protection he can demand from the Nazi regime depend upon the value of his contribution to the community—whether it is unique or easily replaceable. In the last resort the Nazi concept of "right" is what "Aryan" men declare to be right.

Reason puts question marks after these utterances. What is German? What is race? What is Aryan? No scientist knows the answer. And what kind of people is this that has to be so constantly on the alert against attacks on its honor from outside and against adulterations of its peculiar traits from inside? The Nazis themselves have no high opinion of the components of this people. Their contempt for the value and discriminating ability of the individual becomes apparent in almost every law issued during the last eight years, and on almost every page of their legal magazines.

"The law," says Dr. Freisler, "has to serve the policy of our Führer." It is essentially a political law, even if it deals with private relations between the German citizens. But it is not only a political law, it is at the same time an esoteric law. Its true meaning cannot be grasped by the ordinary German. That's why Kammergerichtsrat Friedrich, another official in the Berlin Ministry of Justice, had to instruct the judges that "in all questions of higher importance the court has not to be guided by the concepts of the common people but by the 'pure' concepts of the Party."

Particularly enlightening is the "pure concept" of the party with regard to matrimony. In "Deutsches Gemein- und Wirtschaftsrecht," official organ of the German lawyers, attorneys and judges, we read: "Matrimony is not sacred for its own sake, but as the basis for the propagation and the maintenance of our kind and race."

That degrades the home to a breeding institution. As a direct result, the position of the German woman has undergone a signal change. In compliance with the new matrimonial law, the woman has to bear and rear children and to do the housework. "She can be asked to resign from any professional or business activity, unless the maintenance of the family or the good of the commonwealth demand of her to exercise such an activity." A popular commentary of this regulation, published in the "Hamburger Tageblatt," stresses the fact that a married woman who has an income of her own, be it through work or from private fortune, is obliged to make an adequate contribution to the support of the family. Since the commentator states expressly that neither outside work nor financial contribution dispense a married woman from performing her duties with regard to her children and her housework, it is obvious that the ordinary German woman ranks one step below the ordinary German man.

However, the average male citizen of the Third Reich has no cause to feel superior to the other sex. He, too, has suffered degradation. Practically all Germans have become employees of the state; employees for lifetime and under terms that deny them even such freedoms as to choose their work and the place of work. It has been openly admitted that "today, only in exceptional cases there can be the question of freedom of trade."

Craftsmen, for instance, are virtually enslaved. They can be ordered to close down their shop and to move to any place where the Government deems it necessary to employ them. Such a step can be taken by the authorities wherever and whenever reasons of "national economy" make it advisable. This, by, the way, is not a wartime decree, but was issued in February, 1939. The introduction of the motive of national economy into the decree is evidently to cloak the arbitrary nature of the procedure.

Similar cloaks can be found in every law. They allow the authorities to apply the regulations at their will. The admission to any trade or commercial occupation depends in Nazi Germany not only, as in most of the civilized countries, upon a person's fitness and his vocational or professional training, but also on his "moral-ethical" qualification. The jurisdictionary usage considers as morally unreliable "any person who offends against the legal and ethical commandments of the people's community."

By means of such a terminology the masters of the "master-race" are able to bar from economic life anyone who does not agree with their outrageous actions. They state triumphantly that "no longer is it left to an individual's free decision whether he will start a trade or open a business, or what kind of trade or business, but it is an act-of-state which allows the member of the people to inject himself into the national economy. In contradistinction to the conditions which reigned prior to 1933, personal efficiency can no longer play a decisive role in the economic life of the people." Thus, normal competition is sentenced to extinction. Success, even in business, can be gained only by compliance with the party doctrine.

In Nazi laws the word "people" is more frequently used than any other word. Yet, it is a camouflage behind which the Nazi Party, a mere fraction of the German nation, enjoys the protection of laws devised to safeguard the government of the party, by the party, and for the party.

Again it is the Secretary for Justice himself who mercilessly, though unintentionally, unmasks the intent of the Nazi justice. "We men of the law," he writes, "are a regiment in an army. We are soldiers. And is there anything that would be easier for soldiers and make them more happy than to follow their leader?"

Nazis Tighten Norway Rule

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Aug. 2 (AP)—Morning newspapers reported today that German police have taken over all power in Norway and that a state of civil siege has been proclaimed throughout the Nazi-occupied country.

Inhabitants of a great many districts, especially those along the coasts, have been ordered to deliver all radio receiving sets to the police, the papers said.

No reason for the reported German action was given by the papers.

The Scandinavian radio said on the night of July 31, however, that it had received information of a clash between German marines and civilians at Alesund, Norway. The civilians tried to halt deportation of about 70 hostages collected in the city and its environs, the radio reported.

Friction Grows

LONDON, Aug. 2 (AP)—The Norwegian news agency asserted today that friction between the Norwegian people and the German occupying forces was growing and that the Germans were showing uneasiness over the possibility of a British counterinvasion.

The agency reported that Joseph Terboven, the Nazi Commissioner for Norway, and high SS officers and civilian experts had visited Bergen to look into an atmosphere of tension.

The Germans, it was added, were hurrying military preparations with "ruthless disregard of the consequences to the Norwegian people."

Clashes in Belgium

LONDON, Aug. 2 (AP)—Belgium's Independence Day, July 21, was the occasion of numerous anti-German demonstrations in many parts of that Nazi-occupied country and street fighting broke out in several places, a Belgian source declared today.

"In Brussels demonstrations went on all day long," this source said. "Large numbers paraded in boulevards and the principal streets.

"As they marched along, some of them dared to shout insults at the Nazis and Belgium 'fifth columnists.' At various intersections there was fighting."

'Sweatshop' Seen Eliminated in N. J.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 2—Gov. Charles Edison's approval of rigid legislation regulating industrial homework "automatically eliminates the sweatshop evil" in New Jersey, in the opinion of John J. Toohey, State Labor Commissioner. The law, sponsored in the Legislature by Senator Harold A. Pierson (R) of Morris, will "prevent the exploitation of women and children in industrial homework." Mr. Toohey said records of the Department of Labor show that in a number of instances children under 16 years of age and women have been forced to work long hours far into the night in order to earn a mere pittance.

"Hourly earnings of five and ten cents have not been uncommon," he added.

The law requires an employer to obtain a certificate for each homeworker he employes and to pay the same wage as received by factory employees engaged in similar work. The statute gives employees 90 days to adjust themselves to the new setup.

Mr. Toohey said 4,837 homeworkers and 344 distributors of industrial homework are affected. Certain types of industrial homework are prohibited under the act.

St. Louis Aluminum Pile Gets 10,000-Pound Truck

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 2 (AP)—They had to wheel out a derrick here to place a single gift on the scrap aluminum pile.

It was a worn-out oil truck containing more than 10,000 pounds of aluminum in its twin tanks and chassis—enough to build one pursuit plane. It was donated by the Shell Oil Company.

Harry D. McBride, local chairman, said he believed it represented the largest single contribution made anywhere in the United States. Original cost of the truck was $12,000.

Leader of French Canada

Malak

Justice Minister Ernest Lapointe and Family

Upper left: Mr. Lapointe at his desk in the Justice Building in Ottawa. Upper right: A moment of relaxation with the news. Lower left: The Justice Minister and his family. Standing: Mr. Lapointe and his daughter, Mme. Roger Ouimet. Seated: Lieut. Hugues Lapointe, M. P., and Mme. Hugues Lapointe. Lower right: Mme. Ernest Lapointe.

Lapointe: Bulwark Against 'Fifth Column'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Ernest Lapointe, leader of French Canada, right-hand man in the Mackenzie King War Cabinet, Minister of Justice, stands out in bold relief against the war's background. For he personally engineered one of the most complete reversals which the Nazis have yet experienced on the "intrigue front."

It would be hard to overestimate what might have happened in Canada had not this farseeing, quick witted patriot plunged right in at the outbreak of the war and focused the entire Province of Quebec on the actual facts before subversive suggestion had time to lead an effective number of its inhabitants off the right path. Today he is again acting swiftly and boldly in clearing away from the thought of all Canada the bilingual mists that inimical sources would like to spread over the subject of conscription in order to handicap Canada's war effort.

Talk of conscription of men for overseas service in today's war had stirred Canada. But the air is clearing, and that thanks very definitely to Ernest Lapointe, who can—and recently did—face a crowded open air recruiting rally, roar like a lion in either French or English, and hold his audience, either French or Anglo-Saxon, with strong and convincing words.

Commonwealth Ideal

He himself and his beloved Quebec stand as an example of the British Commonwealth ideal for which the gallant little island is battling today. French Canada has come to be Canadian first. They feel no direct attachment to France politically. Loyal to the British Crown, they nevertheless do not refer to England as "the Old Country" or "Home," as did so many Anglo-Saxon Canadians at the beginning of the last war. French Canada felt no interest in fighting England's wars in India or Africa in days gone by. But in the first World War, none was braver than "the pea-crackers," as they were admiringly dubbed. They recognized that war touched Canada itself. They were opposed to conscription of man power, however, and with a surge of ill feeling not justified by facts of that date, conscription was thrust upon them by the Anglo-Saxon majority of Canada in a spirit that all French Canadians were bound to resent.

When the present conflict opened, Ernest Lapointe at once showed his strong hand. As French leader in the Federal Parliament, he jumped into Maurice Duplessis's provincial dispute over participation in the war, made it a Federal, rather than a Provincial issue, swamped the Provincial Election, swept Mr. Duplessis and his non-co-operators out of office in Quebec.

Ontario's Premier Mitchell Hepburn was the next source of trouble on the Canadian scene. Some say it was Ernest Lapointe's advice. Certainly he had set an example that led Premier Mackenzie King to call Parliament together in January, 1940 only to dismiss it and go to the country on a general election. Both main parties in the House stood the election on a promise of no conscription for overseas service. Back came Mr. King and Mr. Lapointe with a strong majority.

Today, with as yet no shortage of manpower in Canada's armed forces, but with a recruiting campaign on to raise a limited extra supply of men and develop a stream of about 5,000 a month coming up regularly, rumbling about conscription for overseas service has begun, and forces of opposition have certainly fanned the fire with suggestions that the French Canadians are not doing their part and will never come out for active service unless smoked out by conscription.

"Keep Your Heads"

Once more Mr. Lapointe has plunged boldly into the trouble center before the fire can spread to dangerous proportions. "Keep your heads," is the gist of his exhortation to both French and English speaking groups.

Churchillian is Ernest Lapointe's blunt, forceful language in backing to the limit Great Britain in this war. His own and only son, Hugues, a Member of Parliament, is already a lieutenant in Canada's Third Division. One-third of the Canadian naval strength is French Canadian. Over the top and to spare went Quebec's quota for the last Victory Loan. First regiment to bring itself to war strength in this conflict was French Canadian. First voices in Canada to demand conscription for overseas services in this war were two French language newspapers of Montreal. "Black Watch." "Cameron Highlanders"—plenty of Quebecoise is chattered in these famous organizations by the numerous French Canadians on their rosters.

Now, says Mr. Lapointe, let Quebec show itself as it really is in volunteering for an active service which the Province has recognized is necessary in the protection of Canada's freedom and for the preservation of the British ideal under which Quebec is able to live its own life. Universal conscription for defense of Canada within Canada's boundaries has been accepted by Quebec without a dissenting voice. There shall be no conscription for overseas service, states Mr. Lapointe, unless the question is referred back to the people who gave the present Government its mandate on a specific promise that this would not be asked. Quebec, he is certain, will do its part in present and future recruiting as it already has done up to date.

Ernest Lapointe's career has followed a pattern that is "typical Canadian," whether Anglo-Saxon or French. Born poor, in a small parish of the Temiscouata country, he captured a scholarship that took him to old Quebec to attend Laval University. He studied law, became a full-fledged counsellor, thus transforming the Habitant boy into a briefless barrister.

Advanced Rapidly

Dangling his shingle to the breezes in Fraserville, he attracted the attention of the Hon. H. G. Carroll, who became his friend and patron and political guide. Mr. Lapointe barnstormed with Mr. Carroll along the South Shore of the St. Lawrence in the interests of Laurier. Mr. Carroll joined Laurier's Cabinet, and went soon afterward to the Bench. The lanky young French lad was then given election to Parliament by acclamation to succeed Mr. Carroll representing Kamouraska.

For years Mr. Lapointe sat on the back benches of the House, listening, observing, uttering not at all. He possessed neither cash nor English. He was just raw, idealistic, staunch to his liberal principles. There might never have been a career for him in Canadian politics had not Jacques Bureau taken him under his happy-go-lucky wing, persuaded him to learn the English language. Mr. Lapointe remained at it, pored over English grammars in his room, read the English papers and Hansard every day, learned to think in this second tongue.

When Conscription came in 1917 and wholesale defections split the Laurier party, Mr. Lapointe remained staunch, moved into the councils of his party. By the time MacKenzie King succeeded Mr. Laurier as Leader of the Liberal Party, Mr. Lapointe was definitely an important figure in the party. He was appointed Minister of Marine and Fisheries in 1921 and then rose to become Minister of Justice from 1924 to 1930. He even served a turn as acting Leader of the House when Mr. King lost the 1925 election. Mr. Lapointe proved his skill in many a tight hole.

As Minister of Justice during this war he has under his aegis the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and all activities connected with the subversive elements that have been so firmly and successfully handled throughout Canada.

British Now Occupy 'Italian East Africa'

OTTAWA, Aug. 2 (CP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King in a statement said it was announced in London that "the whole of the territories formerly known as Italian East Africa now are areas in occupation of His Majesty."

Mr. King's reference to the London announcement was made in a statement declaring that so far as the Trading With the Enemy Act is concerned, authorization has been granted by Canada for trade with "any body or persons, whether corporate or incorporate, carrying on business" in the former Italian territories.

Recreation Is Big Problem For U. S. Soldiers at St. John's

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland (AP)—The United States Army is whacking a baseball diamond out of the rock-strewn soil of Newfoundland.

It's a tough job. But baseball follows the flag, and American troops at this outpost are determined to have their hits-and-runs.

The Americans had to make their own diamond, because the Newfoundlanders are not a Nation of ball players.

The baseball field is one answer to Newfoundland's most serious bottleneck—a shortage of recreation facilities. American officers are working hard to remedy this situation because of recreation's importance to morale.

Growing Problem

It would be difficult to blame anyone for the shortage—although some people are inclined to try. But how could anyone foresee that St. John's suddenly would became a recreation center for seamen and soldiers of three Nations—Britain, Canada, and the United States—with great crowds of construction workers adding to the throng?

Newfoundlanders are doing what they can, and doing it cheerfully. A bright example is the caribou hut, run by the St. John's War Service Association, with other organizations co-operating.

Originally built by the late Sir Wilfrid Grenfell as a Seamen's Institute, the "hut" is a sizeable building containing not only game rooms, social rooms and dormitory, but St. John's only indoor swimming pool. But if all its facilities were multiplied by three it still would be overcrowded.

There are five motion picture theaters in St. John's sufficient for the peacetime needs of the town. Now, naturally, they are swamped.

For United States soldiers a big motion picture tent recently was erected at Camp Alexander. The projection equipment is the most modern in the St. John's area, and the camp theater gets five new films every week.

Chaplain in Charge

Camp Chaplain F. E. Hand of Atlantic City, N. J., supervises the movie programs. In addition to his duties as Chaplain, he also runs the camp library, publishes a monthly magazine, and is trying to organize a playground for children of United States families living in the St. John's area.

There is a swimming-hole near the American camp, useful on hot days, if any. It's a natural plunge, in a small rocky gorge, constantly fed with fresh water from the stream.

But outdoor recreations cannot be taken for granted here in summer. The weather—Newfoundlanders say it is unusual—abounds in rainy days and thick foggy days. Even in midsummer, therefore, the problem of finding recreation indoors is present.

Touring Possibilities

Sight-seeing trips to other points on the island are no simple matter. Trains on the narrow-guage railway follow a Tuesday-Thursday-Sunday schedule. Automobile roads are few, even if one has the automobile. Taxicab service to nearby points, however, is excellent. Despite the over-crowding visible wherever people spend money, it is usually possible to get a cab.

On bright Sundays everyone—including United States and Canadian soldiers and whatever sailors happen to be ashore—goes out to Bowring Park, a really beautiful hilly park with broad, sloping lawns, wooded paths and rustic bridges.

One thing cannot be too greatly stressed: United States troops are not the only troops here. This is not their country, and where an abnormal situation has brought overcrowding, the stranger cannot elbow his way around as he might in his own country.

The United States soldier, therefore, needs more help from the homefolks than he would in some army base or training camp in the United States. Enlisted men of the Newfoundland base command are hoping folks at home will remember this.

Nazis Forced to Add To Yugoslav Guards

MONTREAL, Aug. 2 (CP)—V. M. Vukmirovitch, Yugoslav Consul-General here, said that the Germans have been forced to increase their army of occupation in Yugoslavia from 10 to 15 divisions, an estimated 300,000 men.

The consul-general said that, according to information reaching him through Istanbul, the occupation army was increased after Serbian guerrilla units, dressed in German uniforms, massacred an untold number of Nazi troops in Belgrade.

Mr. Vukmirovitch said there are at least 70,000 Serbian guerrillas active and that the Russian Radio directs nightly radiocasts to them in their own language, urging them to increase their sabotage and divert German forces from the Soviet front.

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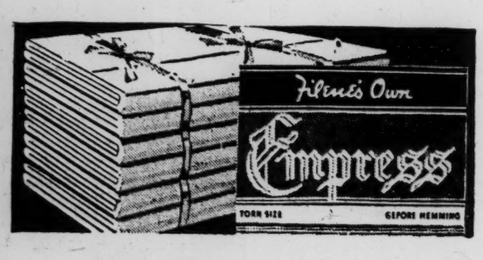

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Sketched: Fitted princess coat to be worn with or without the novelty braided belt. Smooth shoulders with epaulet effect. The tailored collar opens in revers. Silk lined. Size 18.

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*Plus any Federal tax hereafter imposed which applies to the sale of this merchandise.

Coats purchased in August will be charged on bill rendered November 1st and stored free of charge until November 1st. Budget payments may be arranged.

Stearns BOSTON

The Week in Focus: Hard Going for Hitler in Russia, Americas, and Far East

Roosevelt Asks Price Control; Pole-Soviet Pact; Nazi 'Peace'

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Sparks flared in Far Eastern tinder, but were snuffed by prompt Japanese apology for bombing of an American gunboat, the Tutuila, in the Yangtze River.

America accepted the "so-sorry" with stern reservations against repetition.

Colorful Lieut. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, raised to that rank as new commander of land and air forces in the Far East, took over the Philippine Army and American garrisons there as the nucleus of his forces.

The Far East, three times the distance of Europe from America, brought the war literally "home" to Americans.

Motorists along the Eastern seaboard tanked up for "gassless nights" starting Sunday. But for diplomatic reasons, some gasoline still was released for shipment to Japan. In a tightening of the license system, President Roosevelt deprived Japan of all gasoline usable for aviation, and imposed pre-war quotas on other petroleum exports to that country.

Ask the girls, too, about those coming hose of silk-substitutes or cotton in the place of sheer silks from Japan. War is so difficult.

Kitchens gave, if not their all, at least some of their aluminum. Battered double-boilers, pans large and small, cast-off vacuum cleaners, even whole automobiles of venerable vintage and liberal aluminum content, clattered down in great gift-heaps for defense across the Nation.

South America, sharing with North America in a heritage of resources and geographical protection unequalled elsewhere, snapped into action as more evidences of Nazi plotting came to light.

Argentina, Mexico, Bolivia, and Uruguay led in taking strong counter-measures against a Nazi net of intrigue uncovered as continent-wide. Its aim was seen by several South American Governments, hitherto apathetic, as a deliberate attempt to tear the Western Hemisphere apart from inside.

Another week past finds Nazi Germany promising victories in Russia, rather than reporting victories. While the situation is too obscure for definitive comment, there are grounds for presuming that the Nazis have run into more trouble than they anticipated.

Ukrainian peasants reaped their tall, ripened grain that was still green when the Wehrmacht treacherously violated a border guaranteed "to eternity" by the Nazis. Berlin had counted on garnering that grain to feed its own war-famished people.

Six weeks of invasion have carried the Nazi troops to no major Soviet city. Instead, the Russians claim to be holding firm and preparing counter-attacks in force with their "annihiliated" Red Army.

Forestalling Inflation

Waging war, even as a non-belligerent, does things to a Nation's economy. Unless inflationary tendencies are kept in rein, as President Roosevelt warned in a special message to Congress urging immediate legislation to control prices, a military victory may end in financial and economic ruin.

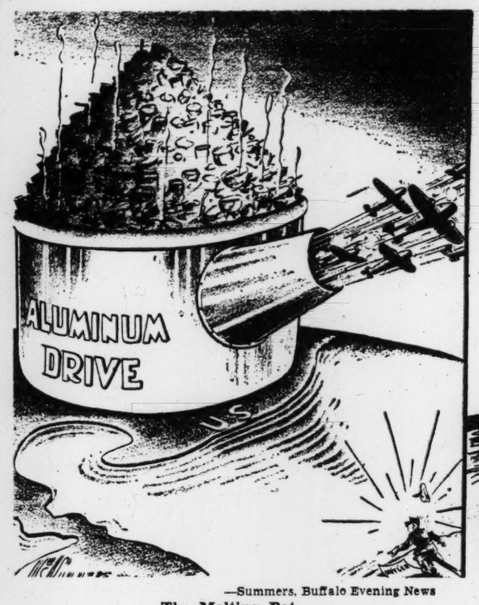
"Inflationary price rises and increases in the cost of living are today threatening to undermine our defense effort," Mr. Roosevelt declared, adding that "legislative action can no longer prudently be postponed."

The draft "Emergency Price Control Act of 1941" was introduced in Congress on Friday. Under its terms the President is empowered to fix ceilings above prices of specific commodities when such action is deemed necessary in the national interest. Farm products are set apart under special regulations. Rents in defense areas are subject to regulation. A special federal Emergency Court of Appeals would pass on complaints.

Already Mr. Roosevelt noted, the rise in living costs is "frighteningly similar" to the forerunners of inflationary spirals during the war of 1914-1918. With the Nation spending $30,000,000 each day on defense, and due to spend more, the pressure of demand on existing or available commodities drives prices up, piles staggering amounts on the National Debt, and, if not checked, heads straight toward currency inflation.

Postwar inflation in France last time, even though France was among the victors, scuttled the franc. As for the German mark, it took a wheelbarrow load to pay the rent.

Food prices in the range of moderate-income families rose 10.4 per cent in the United States during the seven months since last November.



—Summers, Buffalo Evening News

The Melting Pot

—Sweigert, San Francisco Chronicle

—Jensen, Chicago Daily News

The Nazi Hold on South America

Fifth Column Wanes in Americas

Three months ago when this writer sailed northward after a survey of South America, the governments of the three largest nations there were supercautious if not apathetic toward the war. Argentina, Chile and Brazil not only were sitting on the fence, but some of their highest officials were secretly cheering for the Nazis.

During recent weeks many South Americans have been startled out of their complacency. The voices of a few South Americans began to be heeded, such as those who organized Acción Argentina, and the alert ones who earlier had broken up the Nazi Fifth Column in Uruguay.

This week the tide ran full and strong on the side of freedom in official South America, even though eddies and pockets of totalitarian or pro-Nazi sentiment remain. South American caution had largely been a result of fear that the Nazis might win in Europe, and then turn the economic thumb-screws on these Nations, which must sell 30 to 90 per cent of their exports in Europe. The new South American boldness against Nazi agitators in their midst may therefore be presumed to spring in some part from a conviction that Nazi Germany is less likely to win in Europe.

Nazi Putsches Deflated

Argentina, most reluctant of all the South American Nations to admit that the Nazi danger to the Americas had become imminent and already was organizing pro-Nazi coups, put down such a revolt in its own province of Paraná.

Documents in a secret code, seized with a powerful portable radio transmitter that was intercepted before it could be smuggled out of Argentina into Peru under diplomatic immunity, were cited as proving the existence of widespread plots.

A decoded message referred to a meeting of German diplomats from Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, and Peru in Santiago, Chile, last March. At that meeting it is believed that plans were laid for the Bolivian putsch—forestalled recently—and for fomentation of open warfare between Peru and Ecuador over their unsettled frontier.

Berlin lashed back against growing American resistance in identic notes to all Latin American Governments, charging Bolivia and a "third power"—presumably the United States—with forgery in the exposure of a Nazi plot to overthrow President Peñaranda.

Berlin also sent a note to Mexico, asking that country to protest the United States blacklist of firms serving the Nazi-Fascist Axis. Mexico indignantly rejected this prodding.

Argentina likewise rebuffed Germany by insisting that Ambassador Edmund von Thermann either re-export the radio transmitter which had been returned to him, or else destroy it.

That "Germany has about 100,000 soldiers in South America, organized into companies and battalions, waiting for the psychological moment to produce a diversion to prevent our aiding Great Britain," was charged by Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas. Mr. Dies admitted that his work in exposing un-American activities during the past two years had aided Argentina in doing the same, but denied Berlin's claim that he was directly responsible for Argentina's latest defensive action.

President Avila Camacho of Mexico implied that in event the United States became involved in shooting war, Mexico would go in too if necessary.

Peru and Ecuador, after a week of bitter fighting and attempted truces, agreed to cease firing at 6 p. m. July 31. The United States, Argentina, and Brazil are preparing to bring about a negotiated settlement of this century-old border clash, recently fanned into flame by Nazi agitators.

Soviet Arms Mission in U. S.

On the unexpectedly stubborn land reefs of Russian resistance, the Nazi conquest of Eurasia appeared to be at least delayed, and possibly aground. It is likely that the whole course of the war may be turning into unforeseen channels, with Soviet Russia a full partner of the democracies under arms.

Moreover, every day that lengthens the prospect of Soviet survival poses the interesting question of how Britain and America would deal with the world-revolutionary and dictatorial Soviets as co-victors in reshaping the world.

More immediate than questions of the peace were questions of winning the war. To Washington flew a Soviet military mission headed by Gen. Philip Golikoff. A similar mission had previously gone to London. Both democracies have pledged all possible material aid to the Soviets in their defensive war against Naziism.

Harry L. Hopkins, Lend-Lease Administrator, unexpectedly flew to Moscow from London and conferred twice with Joseph Stalin.

Poles and Soviets Sign Pact

Equally bizarre among the sudden twists of this mixed conflict was the signature in London of a pact between Soviet Russia and the Polish Government-in-Exile. The pact prepares the way for close co-operation of the two Slav nations in defeating Hitlerism and reconstructing Central Europe.

August Zaleski, Foreign Minister of the exiled Polish Government, resigned in protest over the pact with a power which shared, not long ago, in the Nazi dismembering of Poland. Two other ministers followed Mr. Zaleski.

Moscow, Leningrad, and Kiev, principal Nazi objectives in addition to destruction of the Red Army, were still in Soviet possession, although Berlin claimed that Leningrad is menaced. On the Smolensk sector defending Moscow, Russia launched counter-attacks against the Nazi salient.

A fresh army of 3,000,000 well-equipped Russians is said to be ready, waiting for the right moment to attack when the Nazis show signs of weakening.

London reports that the most massive air offensive of all time, dwarfing previous Nazi assaults on Britain, is also ready and waiting the right moment to be unleashed against Berlin and other German cities from the west.

So, at least in the air, Nazi Germany is fighting its most dreaded kind of a battle—on two fronts at once against powerful foes.

Berlin, at least temporarily on the defensive in propaganda, circulated reports of an impending "all-out" offensive in the east.

Dove of Hoax

The long-expected Nazi peace offensive was brought into the open, although evidently under different conditions than its author planned.

In Ankara, Turkey, details of the plan were first disclosed, as submitted by German Ambassador Franz von Papen to British Ambassador Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen.

To Britain and America, the Nazis—counting in advance on conquest over at least substantial chunks of Russia—offer terms calculated to impress appeasers.

Restoration of Belgium, the Netherlands and Norway, and of an independent Czech State without Slovakia; British influence over the restored European democracies: these are promised.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden rejected any Nazi peace bid, sight unseen.

Hitler's penalty for lying so openly and so frequently in the grand manner is not to be believed, even when he comes bearing gifts.

Britain Stronger

Ankara would refuse to permit Nazi troops to cross Turkey without fighting, according to reliable informants. This stiffening of attitude is traced to improvement in Britain's postion.

Mohandas K. Gandhi stated in an article that India must prefer British victory to the triumph of aggressive Naziism.

Finland, caught on the Nazi side in the war against Russia, severed relations with Britain. Regrets over this alignment of the courageous Finns with Germany were general.

Strikes Threaten Work On Ohio Ordnance Plant

By the Associated Press

General contractors constructing the Plum Brook Ordnance Plant near Sandusky, Ohio, announced today that about 2,000 of the 4,000 construction workers on the plant which will manufacture TNT and DNT would go on strike this morning in an effort to enforce pay demands.

[Trinitrotoluol (TNT) and Dinitrotoluol (DNT) are high explosives used in manufacture of munitions.]

Nearly 1,400 American Federation of Labor iron and steel workers, electricians, steam fitters and plumbers called a strike on the ground that pay for Saturday, Sunday and holiday work had been cut from double time to time and one-half. R. E. McCurdy, Resident Manager for the contractors, E. B. Badger & Sons Company, said he expected an early settlement of that issue.

Another 600 workers, A. F. of L. union carpenters, voted to strike for a wage of $1.37½ hourly, instead of the current $1.12½. They said the higher rate was being paid carpenters on the Ravenna, Ohio, Ordnance Plant.

Chicago—In the meantime John Coyne, President of the A. F. of L. Executive Council of the Building Trades Department, said threats of work stoppage at national defense construction projects were unjustified in view of an agreement reached in Washington July 22 between the Council and Government negotiating committees. He said the agreement established a universal time and one-half wage rate for all overtime work—Saturdays, Sundays and holidays—and that the Council ratified the agreement yesterday.

Tampa, Fla.—On another defense front, the A. F. of L.'s Gulf Coast Metal Trades District Council, meeting here, is considering ratification of a stabilizing agreement for labor in Gulf Coast shipyards. It already has been opproved by the Congress of Industrial Organizations Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuliding Workers of America.

Alcoa, Tenn.—C. I. O. Aluminum Workers demanding elimination of a sectional wage differential were expected to confer soon with OPM Co-Chairman Sydney Hillman. N. A. Zonarich, Union President, said that aluminum workers here and at Badin, N. C., were getting from 2 to 18 cents an hour less than was being paid for similar work at New Kensington, Pa.

The Aluminum Company of America rejected the union demand with a statement that it was paying 55 cents an hour for common labor at the two Southern cities and would continue to pay the prevailing wage rates or better in each community.

Mr. Zonarich said that he had asked Mr. Hillman to intervene and that the OPM official then invited the union committee to Washington.

New York—Some 285 union electrical workers returned to jobs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where a $70,000,000 expansion program is under way, but about 8,000 others stayed on strike throughout New York City in an effort to induce the Consolidated Edison Company to employ 600 union members in the construction of a new powerhouse.

Columbus, Ohio—Hugh D. Friel, Federal conciliator, said a strike by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee (C. I. O.) at the Timken Roller Bearing Company plant here "moved closer to settlement" yesterday, but another conference was planned today. The strike was called in protest against discharge of five women charged with lax inspection, and Mr. Friel said the issue had narrowed to whether they should be "reinstated or re-employed." He said the company offered to put them on other jobs, while the union demanded they be given their old jobs and back pay. Union pickets were on duty, but the plant continued partial operations.

New York—The National Labor Relations Board announced that a majority of editorial and news department employees of the New York Times had voted for the Newspaper Guild of New York (C. I. O.) to act as their collective bargaining agency.

Results of an election held on July 23, as announced by the NLRB's regional office, showed that of 587 eligible, 547 voted, 295 casting their ballots for the Guild, 202 for the American Newspaper Writers Association (A. F. of L.), and 38 signifying they wanted no union representation. Eight ballots were challenged and four were void.

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President: Sent a message to Congress requesting price control legislation.

Appointed Vice-President Wallace Chairman of the new Economic Defense Board.

Signed a bill appropriating $585,000,000 for additional naval shipbuilding, repair, and ordnance manufacturing facilities.

Issued an executive order placing 182,486 jobs under civil service.

Sent following nominations to the Senate: Rexford Guy Tugwell to be Governor of Puerto Rico; Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey to be Director of Selective Service; Lincoln MacVeagh to be Minister to Iceland.

Senate: Passed $267,212,100 flood control projects authorization bill.

Approved conference report on bill authorizing naval bases for lighter-than-air craft.

Passed bill ordering Government loan cotton and wheat withheld from the market during the emergency.

Received Secretary Knox and Admiral Stark report on charges of activity by United States vessels against German ships.

Debated the bill for extension of compulsory military service.

Confirmed following nominations:

Douglas MacArthur to be Lieutenant General.

Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., as Minister to Yugoslavia Government in Exile in London.

Matthew McGuire as Justice of United States District Court for District of Columbia.

James Connors to be Collector of Customs at Juneau.

Steering Committee chose Senator Walter F. George of Georgia to be Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Senator Tom Connally of Texas, to be Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

House: Passed $8,063,238,478 supplemental defense appropriation bill.

Returned selective service act amendments to conference, rejecting property seizure amendment.

Began general debate on the new tax bill after adopting a rule limiting debate.

Received the cellar bill to repeal the neutrality act.

Departments: State — Received prompt apologies from Japan for bombing of the United States gunboat Tutuila in China.

Acting Secretary Welles conferred with a Soviet military mission.

Full recognition of the Czecho-slovakian Government-in-Exile was accorded.

Interior—Secretary Ickes, Petroleum Co-ordinator, called on 100,000 gasoline filling stations to close down nights, starting Aug. 3.

National Defense—Director of Priorities Stettinius issued an order freezing all stocks of raw silk and limiting its manufacture to levels set during last week.

Treasury—Secretary Morgenthau announced the sale of new tax anticipation notes.

Treasury Short of Metal For Pennies and Nickels

WASHINGTON (AP)—The penny and the nickel are becoming so popular that the Treasury is running out of metal needed to make the two coins.

A sympathetic Senate has passed and sent to President Roosevelt legislation which would increase from $600,000 to $1,000,000 the revolving fund used to purchase metals for minor coinage.

Thousandth Tank Hailed in Berwick

BERWICK, Pa., Aug. 2 (AP)—This north central Pennsylvania city took on a holiday atmosphere today to celebrate completion of the 1,000th tank for the United States Army's armored divisions by the American Car and Foundry Company.

On the program were a parade of 6,000 flag-bearing workmen employed in the Berwick plant, a sham battle with a tank force attacking machine gun nests and pill boxes with live ammunition, and a speech-making ceremony to deliver the 1,000th tank into the hands of the Army.

The company, only commercial producer of light combat tanks in the United States, is working on an order for 3,680 of the war machines. Ten of the 13-ton tanks come from the assembly line each day at a cost of $40,000 each. The plant is working on three eight-hour, seven-day shifts.

The tanks, estimated to have the effectiveness of 40 infantrymen in battle plus ability to dash at full speed over rough country, are of a type given their first trial under fire in Greece.

Building Wasn't Same To Colorado Swallows

PUEBLO, Colo. (AP)—For years swallows have been returning here each spring, on perfect schedule, to nests under the eaves of a building.

The building was abandoned before the scheduled arrival of the birds.

When they found the building empty they, too, abandoned it, declining to occupy their old mud nests. Many of them built new homes on other parts of the grounds.

NYA Students Get $21,088,125

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—Allocation of $21,088,125 for operation of the National Youth Administration student work program, which will aid approximately 500,000 needy students during the 1941-42 academic year, is announced today by Aubrey Williams, NYA Administrator.

The fund will provide part-time work for youths between 16 and 24. The amount was more than $5,000,000 less than allocated last year, the agency explaining that Congress had reduced NYA funds.

Secondary school students will earn $3 to $6 a month. These students comprise about 75 per cent of those aided, and the money is used for carfare, clothing, books, and lunches.

College undergraduates will earn between $10 and $20 a month, and graduate students $10 to $30.

Mr. Williams also announced allocation of $85,000 for the NYA special program to aid Negro college and graduate students.

Among the allocations by State, for the secondary work program and for college and graduate work, were:

New Jersey, $311,692 and $175,230; Pennsylvania, $780,342 and $647,190.

Union to Fight Ouster by Perkins

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins dismissed a woman economist from the Labor Department yesterday on grounds that she had impaired her usefulness to the Government by participation in the American Peace Mobilization, which the Secretary termed "an instrument of the Communist Party."

The employee is Mrs. Helen Miller of Fairbury, Ill., who held a $3,200-a-year post in the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and served two terms as President of the Labor Department Local of C. I. O.'s United Federal Workers Union.

The latter organization announced it would fight the ouster as an effort to "smash the union."

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Russian Turn From Atheism Antedated War Measures

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Second Article

This is the second of two articles on the religious situation in Russia. The previous article appeared July 26.

The writer, Edmund Stevens, special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, is now in the United States. He spent more than five years in Soviet Russia.

Strong indications that Soviet atheism may be headed for the discard are supplied by many developments over and beyond the recent war measures designed to enlist church support for the country's defense.

Recently the Russian people have enjoyed more religious tolerance than any time in their history and for several years now the periodic anti-religious campaigns of the Militant Atheist League have been discontinued, largely because of the antagonism they aroused. At the same time in the last three years there has been a marked revival of religious study circles and discussion groups especially among the youth.

These factors have been gradually undermining the official atheism, forcing the Government to make many concessions to religion which, though small when taken individually, total up to a general retreat along the whole anti-religious front.

The first major setback which took the "Militant" out of "Militant Atheism" was the failure of the long and stubborn campaign to abolish the observance of Christmas.

As in every Christian land the world over Christmas remained a great holiday with its immortal message of peace on earth and good will towards men. Despite official disapproval and active campaigns to discourage "this barbarous custom," the symbols of Christianity were as common in Russian homes as in American.

Capitulation on Yule Trees

At last, by Christmas, 1935, the Soviet Government was compelled to yield. The Christmas tree not only survived, but won the stamp of official approval. That year for the first time since the revolution Christmas trees appeared in all the shop windows and in the main city squares.

As a face-saving gesture the Soviet Government referred to them officially as "new-year's trees," and an effort was made to keep the tree decorations strictly secular—tinsel airplanes replacing the conventional decorations, the star on the pinnacle, it was averred, did not symbolize the star of Bethlehem, but the Soviet star. However, from a distance the effect was the same!

The Soviets have their annual rush of Christmas shopping and the stores make a brave effort at Christmastide to brush up their stocks, especially in the toy departments, where professional Santa Clauses smile at little Soviet citizens much like their counterparts in other lands, the only difference being that in Russia from time immemorial he has been called not Santa Claus, but Grandfather Frost, though the white beard and rosy cheeks are the same.

In 1935, for the first time since the revolution even Communist Party members could celebrate Christmas in the traditional manner without compromising their political rectitude.

Easter Attitude Changed

At the same time the Atheist League's anti-Christmas and anti-Easter ballyhoo was greatly restricted. Demonstrative blasphemy that once received official encouragement was now denounced as hooliganism and severely punished. In Yaroslav a group of offenders received sentences ranging from six to 18 months, for rowdyism outside a church on Easter, 1939.

The failure to stamp out the observance of the major Christian holidays was accompanied by a similar fiasco of the efforts to make Sunday just another workday. First in the country, and then in the city, Sunday had to be restored. For when the rest day did not fall on Sunday it simply meant loss of extra working time since no threats and inducements could eliminate Sunday absences. Reinstatement of Sunday was imposed on the Soviet Government by economic necessity.

Even more significant than these practical concessions imposed upon the Bolsheviks by circumstances, were "ideological" concessions to religion, adding up to an almost complete reorientation in the official attitude.

While atheism was not repudiated, religion was no longer portrayed as the root of all ills. It was officially acknowledged that Christianity had played a revolutionary, progressive, and enlightening role in world history and, within certain time limits, in the history of Russia in particular. Books issued by the Atheist League and other sources contradictory to this thesis were withdrawn from the libraries and bookstalls.

Church Heroes Honored

Historic figures such as Prince Vladimir who converted the Russians to Christianity and Alexander Nevsky who saved the city of Novgorod from the Teutonic Knights—both of whom were sainted by the Russian Orthodox Church — were restored to their pedestals as national heroes, though in 1918 their relics had been destroyed in the first flush of atheist zeal.

At the same time the notorious "antireligious museums" were either "liquidated" or converted into "museums of the history of religion."

Soviet evolution towards more religious tolerance was by no means a steady progression without relapse. The great purge of 1936-38, which deeply affected all walks of life did not overlook the church. A very considerable number of prelates, including a score of bishops, were arrested by the political police on various charges of treason and counter-revolution as broadly enumerated in Article 58a of the Soviet Penal Code. Similar accusations were also made against various sectarian groups as well as against rabbis and moslem mullahs.

The number of those "liquidated" must have been fairly large.

In 1939, when the purge as a whole went into reverse gear, this revival of religious persecution was officially assailed to "Trotskyite wrecking."

Lenin, though an avowed materialist, clearly realized that the strength of religion lay in the realm of thought. That was why he declared that the fight against religion must be waged with "ideological weapons." But it was precisely in this realm that official atheism proved least effective.

The measures intended to weaken the church as an institution: the separation of church and state, the closing of the monasteries, of church properties, and various other legal and "extra-legal" restrictions, instead of destroying the religious idea, tended to strengthen and purify it.

Paradoxically, nothing had been more harmful to religion than the secularism and corruption of the State Orthodox Church, which kept the truths of Christianity almost completely hidden under the crusted shell of bureaucracy and outward form.

Religious Regeneration

The revolution, by destroying the Orthodox Church's monopoly over men's consciences freed religion from this shell and thereby gave a powerful impetus to a religious regeneration.

Even the Orthodox Church though impoverished materially, was spiritually enriched by its ordeal. With the separation of church and state, the head of the Orthodox Church was no longer the political ruler of the country—as in the days of the Czar.

The Patriarchate, abolished in the seventeenth century, was revived in 1918. Under the elected Patriarch Tikhon and later under the acting Patriarch Sergius, the Orthodox Church was no longer led by politicians and court favorites but by men ready to fight and suffer for their faith.

Protestant denominations, Baptists and Evangelists, suppressed under Czarism, were for the first time able to come out into the open and proselytize. In the beginning the Soviet Government thought that growth of such "dissenting sects" might help to weaken religion and gave them complete leeway. Thus the Baptists and Seventh-Day Adventists received special safe-conducts from Lenin himself, entitling them to preach and travel without interference.

Other Dissenters

The local dissenters, such as the "Old Believers" and the "Dukhobors"—the name means spiritual fighters—also enjoyed freedom such as they had never tasted under the Czars. Under the Soviets, for the first time in Russian history exemption from military service could be claimed on grounds of religious convictions—this had been the sorest point between the Dukhobors and the Czarist Government and the main cause of their persecution and mass emigration. Subsequently, this exemption proved such an effective talking point in winning new converts that it was withdrawn.

In general the nonorthodox denominations made such flourishing headway that the Soviet Government became alarmed and gradually withdrew its concessions.

The ideals of equality and social justice which the Communists preached roused a responsive echo among the left and liberal wing of the Orthodox clergy, who sought to reconcile the church and the new social order. Dissatisfied with the more conservative policies of the church leaders including the Patriarch Tikhon and particularly with the latter's vigorous opposition to the confiscation of church property, these religious radicals, led by a Leningrad priest named Vvedensky, broke away in the spring of 1923 and formed the "Renewed" or "Living" Church.

Carried on Campaign

Professing approval of the social side of the October revolution Vvedensky called for "October in the Church." He traveled the length and breadth of Russia, captivating vast audiences by his fiery eloquence and heaping confusion and ridicule on local hacks of the "Militant Atheist League" who rashly ventured to debate with him in public.

An ardent champion of religion, Vvedensky preached what he variously called "religious Leninism" or "Christian Communism."

"The Sun of Social Truth," he orated, "shone on the world on October 25, 1917. . . . Though unbelieving, the Government has undertaken a task which we, believing Christians, must fulfill." The culmination of his theory was that Communism was the fulfilment of God's kingdom on earth.

The Soviet authorities did not quite know how to take Vvedensky and his Living Church. For a time they tolerated and even encouraged him on the theory that any schism would help to disintegrate and weaken the church. But later they discovered the fallacy of such an "opportunist" policy and in the end the Atheist League denounced his conciliatory theories as "crafty deception" and therefor especially dangerous.

New Religious Revival

The latest and most marked religious revival in Russia has taken place in the last three years since the end of the big purge. To a large extent it has developed outside the framework of the existing churches, under the guise of study circles and discussion groups, often conducted for the sake of convenience within the framework of some approved Soviet organization.

The young generations reared under the new system are chiefly involved, especially university youth and a section of the intelligentsia. It may best be described as a trend, rather than a unified movement, of people groping to rediscover in Christianity an answer to those fundamental questions which the official teaching has failed to provide.

They are not anti-Soviet. For the most part they accept the new social order unquestioningly. But their intellects hunger for something more than the meager fare of "dialectical materialism." The purge had clearly disclosed to them the necessity for basing love, loyalty, justice, honesty, and all the basic ethical concepts of human society on something more than "class interest."

Marxism having incorporated nineteenth century materialism, had equally rejected the universal divine intelligence with its metaphysical basis of morality. For these it arbitrarily substituted class interest as the universal criterion of human conduct—in terms of which all actions were to be justified or condemned. From the Marxist standpoint there never had been nor would be any morality save class morality, any justice save class justice. Proletarian morality and proletarian justice had nothing in common with bourgeois morality and bourgeois justice.

At the same time, from Hegelian idealism Marxism had borrowed the dialectic—and with it the idea of universal and human progress—a metaphysical principle founded on the existence of the absolute good and truth which Marxism professed to repudiate.

In practice both Marx and Lenin—crusaders for a better world—were constantly assuming the very concepts of absolute good and absolute justice which they philosophically denied.

By the same token, the Soviet system, after various experiments, was forced to retain and confirm concepts which were first scoffed at and repudiated as "bourgeois morality"—viz., the case of the the family.

Ruthlessness Fails

Efforts to base policy on ruthless class interest untempered by mercy caused untold suffering and nearly ended in general disaster. Efforts to use terror and coercion as substitutes for good will and loyalty had similar effects.

Gradually all the old terms of love, kindness, justice, honesty, and righteousness were empirically restored to the lexicon, albeit grudgingly, through the back door.

It is the need for reconciling outworn theory with present reality that has launched a section of Russian youth on a quest of "bogoiskatelstvo" or God-seeking as it is called—after that strong mystic strain in Gorky's makeup that Lenin so deplored.

Today, like other rulers and regimes before them from the Emperors of Rome to the Jacobins, the Soviets have demonstrated the fallacy of claiming for Caesar the things that are God's.

Vatican Warning

VATICAN CITY (AP)—L'Osservatore Romano, Vatican City newspaper, noting that antireligious propaganda was being "put aside here and there at this time," warned that it usually reappears as soon as trouble passes.

With Soviet Russia apparently in mind, the paper said it was "not superfluous to ask why constitutions must assure on equal terms freedom of religion and freedom of fighting it and, if possible, annihilating it."

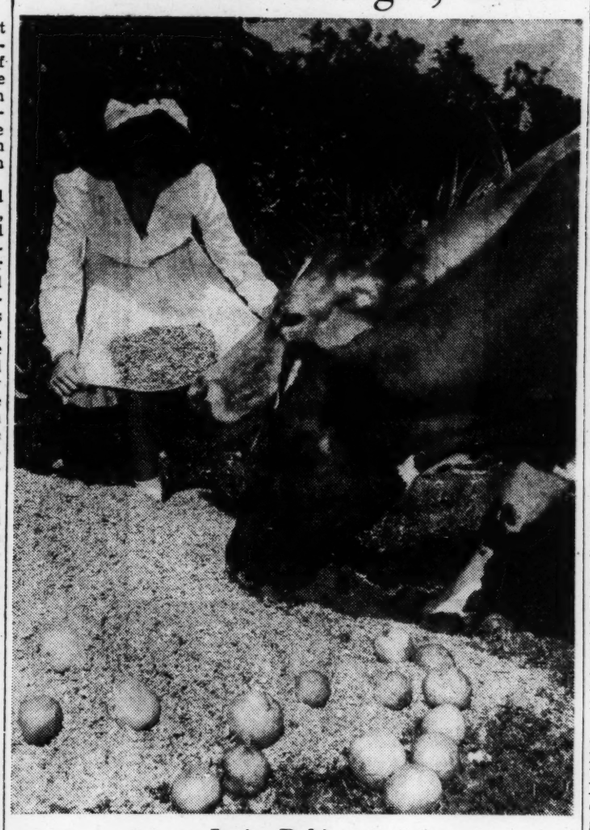
[Although the Constitution of Soviet Russia guarantees freedom of religion, atheism is a Communistic tenet and the Godless League has been encouraged in the U. S. S. R.]

"It is undeniable and it is shown here and there," the newspaper said, "that antireligious thought and propaganda have been put aside, folded up, and laid away like garments in a wardrobe for another season.

"It is also undeniable, as experience has shown in every similar time in contemporary history, that at the first appearance of the rainbow this conspiracy grows up again like a weed amid grain in the spring."

Atheism declines in wartime, it added, because the only substitute for relief in a hereafter is enjoyment of life in a "paradise on earth" and war means sacrifice of life.

Cows Like Oranges, Too



Janice Robinson
Shown feeding dairy cows some dried citrus pulp at Miami, Fla.

Florida Turns Citrus Waste Into Profitable Cattle Feed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARCADIA, Fla.—A new stock feed for Florida's 1,300,000 head of range cattle made from refuse portions of oranges and grapefruit after canning, promises to bring millions of additional dollars to the citrus growing and stock and dairy industries all over America. Florida, with 1,300,000 beef cattle roaming in the interior, far from sight of tourists and bathing beauties, is second only to Texas in beef cattle production.

The success of the new feed has been established by the agricultural experiment stations of the University of Florida, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Cornell University, and others. Though only 18,623 tons of the new dried citrus meal were produced in the canning season just ended, it is predicted that this is only a drop in the bucket, as the refuse from 13,000,000 boxes of oranges and grapefruit are available annually.

Citrus pulp, which is the partially dehydrated waste left after canning, and which formerly was thrown away, is pronounced by many stock and dairymen as superior to beet pulp and other feeds, and it costs less. More than 75 dairies in Greater Miami fed citrus pulp to their dairy herds last winter instead of beet pulp as formerly.

Pulp Being Exported

Hundreds of tons of dried citrus pulp are being exported from Florida to grain dealers in other states, particularly Georgia and the Carolinas where cattle production on former cotton and tobacco lands is progressing phenomenally. The pulp is said to be a fine conditioner for exhibition animals as well as for those intended for marketing.

This new step in stock feeding is a benefit for Florida, whose greatest agricultural industry is the production of citrus fruits. It not only increases the value of investments in citrus fruit groves but also adds new importance to Florida's herds of beef cattle.

Recognition of the range stock industry as a factor in the commercial development of the State came last fall when the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, in co-operation with the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Florida and the Florida State Agricultural Society, ran an exhibition live stock special train on a three weeks' tour of the principal grazing sections of the State. College professors and county agents gave talks on range cattle production. The Live Stock Special was a success and will be repeated, it is said, next fall in Georgia, where cattle growers in the Carolinas and Georgia are looking into the new citrus product as a winter feed. It is asserted that cattle in these southeastern states can be fed as economically on the citrus meal as midwestern cattle are fed on corn.

The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad has been chiefly responsible in interesting banks in Tidewater states to give loans to farmers for purchase of fine breeding cattle from the Middle West and Canada for improvement and increase of native herds. This initial stimulation has been aided by United States Department of Agriculture county agents who are educating the farmers in cattle culture as well as encouraging organization of children's 4-H and Future Farmers of America Clubs.

Difficult Problem Solved

The difficult part in converting the citrus waste was to secure complete dehydration and thus to prevent any suspicion of acidity from finding its way into dairy milk. It was for this reason that it took so long to develop the new stock feed.

In 1911, the Mellon Institute of Pittsburgh established a fellowship to study the development of orange and grapefruit refuse as a cattle food. Because citrus pulp is bulky, it took a long time to develop a perfected method for its dehydration on a large and inexpensive scale. Today, more than half a dozen plants are manufacturing this nutritious product and others are being built. Last year canning operations consumed 4,000,000 boxes of oranges and 9,000,000 boxes of grapefruit.

The waste material, consisting of two thirds of the citrus fruit, consists of rag, peel, and seeds, and needs only to be dehydrated and decorticated with the modern equipment now available to meet the demand for it.

At present, there are six feed units in Florida, five in Texas, and six in California.

French Cabinet Changes Aid Nazi Collaboration

Continued from Page 1

ing anything resembling a secret political police of the modern type such as the Gestapo.

The idea of a policed state has not only been distasteful to Marshal Pétain, it has also not been politically advisable to give the police too much power, as the police—never popular in France—have in recent years been judged by some to have had a bad record.

Change in Police Power

In making all the policing forces—from prefects on down—the active propagandists of the Government and the only direct official contact between the Government and the people, Admiral Darlan, through M. Pucheu, is trying something new in police power.

The 500,000 members now enrolled in the Rassemblement National Populaire of Paris, which is making its weight felt in Unoccupied France as it grows in strength in Occupied France, are not, for some reason, overpleased with the selection of M. Pucheu, but he is an active collaborationist and his appointment is also expected to lead to a complete clean-up of elements of the old regime still in the Administration who are accused of sabotaging the Pétain measures.

Marshal Pétain has deliberately avoided forming a party to support him, in the hope and belief that he will finally convince all Frenchmen that his is the only way out of defeat. So he has no unified group ready to leap to his support on all occasions.

Grows in Strength

On that account the Paris body, which is growing steadily throughout Occupied France, recruiting those who are ready to collaborate with Germany, not only economically but politically, has grown strong enough to be able to make its criticisms felt on this side of the line of occupation.

The principal complaint of the Paris critics has been that the Pétain Government has too many men who prevent active collaboration, because they are waiting to see first whether Germany or England is coming out on top.

Whatever opposition there may be to the Government does not, however, all come from violent adversaries such as the Communists. The national revolution is menaced by a subtler opposition which is the more dangerous as, according to the Jour—Echo de Paris it is giving lip service to the Government. This nationalist newspaper finds there are four plots against the Government's independence of action: First, the capitalist plot to get the new regime into the power of the trusts, or at least to respect their power; second, the radical and Free Mason plot; third, the Communist plot; fourth, a Christian Democrat plot which is trying to direct the national revolution into a sort of clerical liberalism.

Paris Group Active

Another element in the situation is that of the Paris group, which is organizing the most active forces in Occupied France with the purpose of tying up France's future completely with that of Germany.

They are particularly critical of some leaders of the Legion—the organization of war veterans—which carries on actively the Pétain popularity program among the people. The Legion seems to be solidly behind Marshal Pétain and has spread the popularity program until one sees Marshal Pétain's portrait in every shop window and almost every house, as well as in cleverly worded posters and placards by the million supporting the Government, and also attacking the de Gaullists.

One can scarcely turn around in Unoccupied France without seeing the name Pétain, usually coupled with that of Darlan. But the pro-Nazi Paris "Activists," led by former Deputy Marcel Déat and Jean Luchaire in the Nouveau Temps, pound Vichy daily for not whipping up collaboration.

These Paris "Activists" are for coming out with a strong national program, lining up actively for a European collaboration and union, rallying around Hitler in the fight against Bolshevism and even pushing collaboration beyond the economic to the political, if not the military, stage.

They have not been able, even with the evident support of the forces of occupation, to shake the Marshal's determination to maintain with collaboration a strictly French national policy, but their influence counts for much in support of the "Activists" in the Vichy Government.

Prices and Your Purse

Continued from Page 1

these vegetables are most plentiful, but also because supplies this year probably will be larger than last year.

Supplies of young chickens for broiling and frying are expected to be larger than usual.

In the fruit "good buy" class: Cantaloupes, pears and peaches.

Bread Budget

Instead of raising the price of bread, bakers are being instructed by Leon Henderson, OPACS chief, to absorb increasing ingredient costs—now about half a cent a loaf—by using less expensive wrappers and cutting the number of stale loaves returned.

'What Can I Do?'

Want to do something for defense, women? Here's what Miss Harriet Elliott, Associate OPACS Administrator advises:

1. Consult City and County officials to see whether price rises are justified.
2. Fill your coal bin now.
4. Find out about the price of milk in your community.
5. Inquire whether there are production facilities in your town not in use.
6. Look into free school lunches for underprivileged children.
7. Report rapid rent rises to your State or local rent board.
8. Buy defense bonds.

Nye Charges Movies Work for U. S. in War

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug 2 (AP)—U. S. Senator Gerald P. Nye, (R), North Dakota, asserted last night the movies "have become the most gigantic engines of propaganda in existence to rouse the war fever in America and plunge this Nation to her destruction."

In an address prepared for an America First rally, he said:

"At least 20 pictures have been produced in the last year—all designed to drug the reason of the American people, to set aflame their emotions, to turn their hatreds into a blaze, to fill them with fear that Hitler will come over here and capture them, that he will steal their trade, that America must go into this war—to rouse them to a war hysteria.."

Foreigners in charge of production of the nine major companies, and British actors, were responsible for the films, Mr. Nye said.

The North Dakota Senator said the movie companies were promoting war because of the profits from the British market.

Mr. Nye questioned the Government's part in the movie industry and asserted he was informed "there are Government men on every moving picture lot in Hollywood" to help prepare war pictures.

Martin Transferred To Army War College

CAMP CROFT, S. C., Aug. 2 (AP)—William McChesney Martin, President of the New York Stock Exchange who entered the Army as a private, is being transferred to General Headquarters Detachment, Army War College, at Washington.

Mr. Martin, who was inducted here after he was drafted, has completed 13 weeks of training as a member of Company B, 39th Training Battalion.

Draft Deferment For Farm Workers

LANCASTER, Pa., Aug. 2 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, forecast last night a more liberal policy in granting deferred classifications for farm workers throughout the United States.

Here for a conference with Amish and Mennonite farmers, in the heart of Pennsylvania's agriculture area, General Hershey declared, "I believe we are going to deal very soon nationally with farm laborers as skilled laborers."

Passengers on Idling Japanese Liner Knew Little of What Was Going On

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2 (AP)—Passengers in idleness on a stationary ship in a sea as calm as the Pacific ever knows—that was the picture of the Japanese liner Tatuta Maru as the Rev. T. T. Brumbaugh saw it.

The voyage started in Shanghai July 3. One week overdue, the ship had idled off the Pacific seaboard because of strained United States-Japanese relations.

More than a hundred other Americans idled with it, and the Dayton, Ohio, Methodist Missionary kept a careful diary of his experiences.

He wrote:

"All went normally until July 21, when we were informed we could no longer send messages by the ship's wireless. The meager items in the ship's daily news sheet in English and Japanese had convinced us of impending Japanese action in French Indo-China, indeed, also against the Russians in Siberia.

"The State Department's statement that America was prepared to meet with appropriate action the anticipated Japanese movement cast a chill into our hearts as we reflected that such action might come before we were safely landed on American soil.

"Suddenly, that same day the radio was found to be 'out of order' and we were plunged into total darkness as to the march of world events."

On Thursday morning, he said, the day the liner was due in San Francisco, the engines stopped. The captain posted notice that engine trouble had developed.

Dr. Brumbaugh recorded that a surreptitious visit to the engine room did disclose that extensive overhauling was in progress.

On Friday morning, July 25, "the engines were started at full speed, without so much as a trial at low register, and soon we were bounding along at the ship's capacity at 17 knots" toward the Pacific coast.

South Carolina Bridge Relocation Is Studied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—For the purpose of instigating possible improvement of navigation facilities on the Santee, Congaree, and Cooper Rivers, the War Department has recommended legislation to relocate the Atlantic Coast Line railway bridge and near-by highway 52 bridge, spanning the tail race canal of the Santee-Cooper hydroelectric and navigation project, according to advices received at headquarters of the development here.

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Reforms in Atlantic City Found Paying Good Dividends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 2—Reform apparently is paying good dividends to Atlantic City hotels, merchants and legitimate amusement enterprises.

Although business men concede that the defense program and other factors have aided the vacation season boom, the profit chart has followed rather closely the drive against gambling and all forms of illicit drain on the public purse.

Another trend is the increasing indication that Atlantic City is catering more to family business than formerly. Additional playgrounds have been laid out on the beach. Children's Week, with the hotels, theaters, the Steel Pier and other amusement centers aiding, was the most successful in history.

The conviction on income tax evasion charges of Enoch L. Johnson, veteran Atlantic County Treasurer and Republican leader, in many respects was merely the dramatization of the passing of a blasé, cynical era and its replacement by a more hard-working, forward-looking attitude on the part of Atlantic City residents and officials.

Political observers are not at all certain that Johnson would have retained his hold on Atlantic City even if he had been acquitted by the Federal courts. When a showdown appeared imminent between Johnson and Mayor Thomas D. Taggart, Jr., the resort's racket buster, several influential business and hotel men openly came out in favor of the Mayor.

Illicit Channels

An idea of the tremendous revenues that formerly flowed into illicit channels in Atlantic City could be gathered by testimony at the Johnson trial that numbers bankers paid the defendant as much as $1,200 a week in addition to contributions at election time. Street gossip placed the cost for "protection" of more than a score of horse race betting establishments at $5,500 a week. These "license fees" naturally were only a small percentage of the actual income from gambling in the resort before the Taggart regime.

Operating openly on the Boardwalk until the city closed them by the simple expedient of not renewing their licenses, six bingo parlors had an estimated net profit of as high as $300,000 each a year. Bingo was big business in Atlantic City. Patrons were served food and refreshments, and taxicabs were furnished to take them to and from their hotels or the railroad station.

If even 50 per cent or less of this money is expended for legitimate recreation in Atlantic City—and evidence is that such is the case—reform will continue to be the best sort of business for "the world's playground."

Mayor Taggart unhesitantly ascribes the present Atlantic City prosperity to his closing down of gambling establishments, horse race betting rooms, the numbers racket and bingo parlors.

"Cold figures speak for themselves," he said. "Atlantic City has rid herself of the touts, hangers-on, cheap bums and peanut racketeers.

"You may notice there are no more street-corner gatherings of seedy characters. The resort is on a high plane, and we are going ahead.

"There is no question now but that the money which was formerly spent in horse joints, the numbers racket and bingo games is now going into legitimate channels, and every one from newsboys to the proprietor of the palatial hotel is benefiting."

Its Best Season

Atlantic City is enjoying its best season in a dozen years, and if the weather holds good, 1941 likely will be the best Summer in the 70-year history of the resort as a shore vacation spot. To support his statement, the Mayor recalled that bank deposits were far above 1940: that the July 4 holiday brought in $700,000 more than the previous Independence Day, and that one beach-front hotel had almost as many guests as its all-time peak in 1928.

From a political angle, there may or may not be some pulling and tugging between Mayor Taggart and State Senator Frank S. Farley, who has succeeded Johnson as Republican county leader in name as well as fact. Johnson never was chairman of the Republican County Committee, but was content to operate behind the scenes as committee secretary.

But the difference between Mr. Farley and Mr. Taggart is not fundamental. Both are young and both are lawyers. Mr. Farley has served notice that he personally would accept no political contributions and that party finances would be handled on a business-like, above-board basis. A recent measure passed by the New Jersey Legislature over the veto of Governor Charles Edison would enable Mr. Farley, whose home is in nearby Ventnor, but who has a voting residence in Atlantic City, to run for mayor against Mt. Taggart in a recall-election. Mr. Farley, however, has not indicated that he has this in the offing.

Johnson Sentenced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 2—Enoch L. Johnson, veteran Republican leader of Atlantic City, was sentenced by Judge Albert B. Maris in Federal Court here to 10-years imprisonment and fined $20,000 following his conviction on income tax evasion charges. The penalty is the maximum under the law.

Mr. Johnson, when testifying in his own behalf, admitted that his income during the years 1936 and 1937 was derived mostly from operators of the numbers gambling game in Atlantic City. His income tax evasion was placed at $125,000 for these two years. Mr. Johnson appealed for a new trial, but it was denied just before he married Miss Florence Osbeck in Atlantic City.

U. S. Population 132,584,922 Jan. 1

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—The Census Bureau estimated today that the Nation's population increased 915,647 in the last nine months of 1940 and totaled 132,584,922 on Jan. 1, 1941.

The population of the continental United States on April 1, 1940, when the last census was taken, was 131,669,275.

Japanese Silk Unloaded

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2 (AP)—Great slingloads of raw silk sorely needed for America's defense were lifted from the holds of two Japanese liners today. The liners Tatuta Maru, at San Francisco, and the Heian Maru at Seattle, were disgorging their rich cargoes which have been claimed by Eastern importers in numerous maritime libel actions.

Winches had barely started lifting the $2,500,000 silk cargo from the Tatuta Maru yesterday when the exceptional value of the silk to the United States became apparent. The Office of Production Management froze all raw silk supplies to insure a supply for military needs.

The Tatuta Maru has been guaranteed clearance by the State Department. The Heian Maru was posted to sail Monday.

All goods involved in the libel attachments will remain in the custody of the Customs Department until the actions are settled. Goods under bond, including the Tatuta Maru's silk cargo, will be forwarded to their destination.

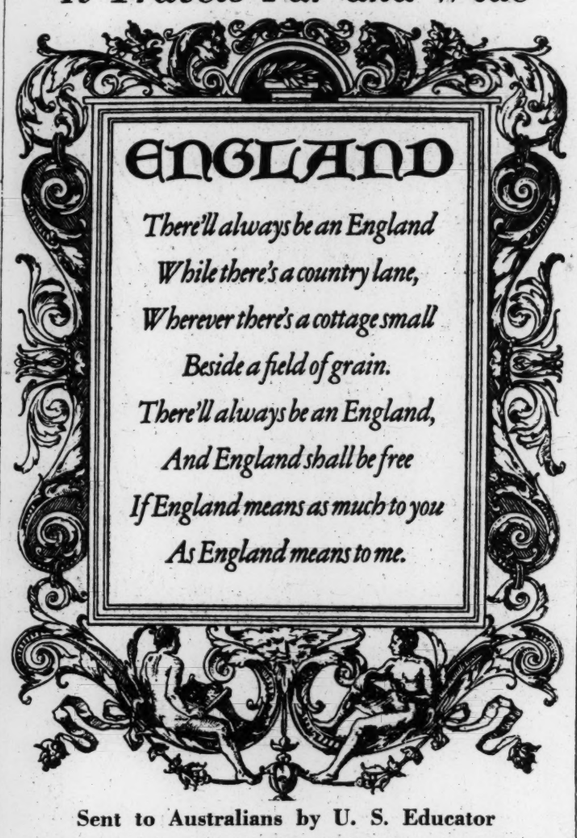
At least 10 other Japanese tankers were reported standing by off San Pedro to see what happens.

The tanker Daisan Ogura Maru, which had remained offshore for several days, anchored off Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay awaiting orders to begin loading oil at Richmond.

Whether the 17,000-ton liner Asama Maru, with a $3,000,000 silk cargo aboard, would put into port here next week in view of libel attachments against the cargoes of other Japanese ships was a matter of conjecture.

The Asama Maru left Honolulu yesterday. Fifty-three of her passengers left the ship at Honolulu because of uncertainty over her destination.

It Travels Far and Wide


ENGLAND
There'll always be an England
While there's a country lane,
Wherever there's a cottage small
Beside a field of grain.
There'll always be an England,
And England shall be free
If England means as much to you
As England means to me.

Sent to Australians by U. S. Educator

Illuminated choice specimen of the printing art sent to the Governor General of Australia by James H. Gilbert, Dean of the College of Social Science of the University of Oregon, in appreciation of the cordiality extended to him at the time of his visit "Down Under."

Oregon Dean's Good-Will Token Links U. S. and Folks 'Down Under'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—As a token of good will and friendship, and in appreciation for the cordiality and consideration shown the Dean on a recent visit "down under," an attractive colored ornamental printing of "There'll Always Be an England," done by John Henry Nash, has been sent to the Governor General of Australia by Dr. James H. Gilbert, Dean of the College of Social Science of the University of Oregon.

The printing, regarded by experts as an outstanding example of this art, is on large cream paper, in a pleasing type. It is from the John Henry Nash press, now located on the university campus, from which Dr. Nash, world noted printer, has produced some of his best work. Copies have been sent to President Roosevelt and King George VI of England by Dr. Nash.

Dr. Gilbert spent last autumn term in Australia and New Zealand doing research in the field of finance. In the letter accompanying the gift he said: "My association with the people of Australia and New Zealand deepened my respect and admiration for the British people and the institutions for which they are now fighting so courageously to defend. I am pleased to note the growing accord between my own Country and Britain."

The verse, a rallying song for all British people, follows:

There'll always be an England
While there's a country lane,
Wherever there's a cottage small
Beside a field of grain.
There'll always be an England,
And England shall be free
If England means as much to you
As England means to me.

Roosevelt Hails Border Peace

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—President Roosevelt described the cessation of border hostilities between Peru and Ecuador as a notable triumph for the principles of peace and Continental solidarity.

In messages to the Presidents of both countries, Mr. Roosevelt congratulated them yesterday upon an agreement to end the border fighting.

He told President Prado of Peru that the agreement justified the confidence of all American republics that "differences between the nations of this Continent will never again be reconciled except through the peaceful processes which have been devised for the purpose and to which we all adhere."

In the message to President Arroyo of Eduador, President Roosevelt said the agreement "constitutes a notable triumph for those principles of peace and Continental solidarity to which all of the American republics adhere."

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 2 (AP) — A Peruvian communiqué last night charged that Ecuadorian troops fired on Peruvian troops on the northern border despite a truce which went into effect July 31 at 6 p. m.

Nazi Influence

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2 (AP)—Dr. Samuel Guy Inman told the Commonwealth Club yesterday the German way of living and thinking had penetrated Latin America to an appalling extent.

Dr. Inman is professor of Latin-American Relations at the University of Pennsylvania and has served as an adviser to Secretary Hull on various official missions.

He said Germany had built a powerful machine for espionage, extortion, threat and punishment in Latin America and that businessmen there had suffered greatly at its hands. The characters of reputable persons who disagreed with the Nazis have been defiled. Others have been ruined financially.

There are 36 German schools in Asuncion, Paraguay, and one American school, Dr. Inman reported. In Argentina there are 30 German workmen's fronts, seven Hitler Youth groups, 85 German leagues, 32 sports groups and 169 German schools.

Innumerable sports clubs Germany has formed in Latin America are military organizations, Dr. Inman said.

"They are supposed to be similar to such organizations as our Boy Scouts or Girl Scouts or skating clubs, but it's wonderful what the Germans can do with sports."

In every country there are trained military organizations of Germans, Dr. Inman asserted.

But Latin America is beginning to fight back against the Nazi surge, he said.

"Today, every country in Latin America is staging strong resistance to German interference with their national life."

U. S.-British Flier Downed in France

LONDON, Aug. 2 (AP) — Wing Commander Whitney Straight, socially prominent American-born flier and racer, suffered damage to his plane in an attack over the English Channel July 31 and, with smoke pouring from his plane, ordered his squadron to make for home after asserting "am going to make a forced landing in France."

Laws to Help Defense Now In 43 States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—States, lining up to do their part in the defense program, have equipped themselves with a variety of new laws framed to make their participation more effective, reports their spokesman, the Council of State Governments, here.

About 550 defense measures were passed in the 43 State legislatures that met this year, the Council finds in analyzing a survey it has made of State legislation. The laws range from those establishing State Guards and authorizing measures to prevent sabotage to one protecting homing pigeons as essential to defense. North Carolina passed that one, and 31 States passed Home Guard measures, and 17 took action to check sabotage in defense industries.

A great many Legislatures authorized State Councils of Defense. In those States where Legislatures did not act on this measure Governors established such Councils by order or appointment. The result is that every State now has its Council. This means that nationwide machinery has been set up for Federal-State co-operation in matters involving national safety and promotion of defense activities.

Punishment for Sabotage

Most of the States having legislative sessions had presented to them last January model acts covering State guard organization, sabotage, control of explosives, and protection of public property. Some of these model acts found wide favor, others did not. Most generally adopted were those setting up Home Guards and punishing sabotage. A minority of the States adopted the other model acts. Fifteen put their approval on laws for control of explosives; only three passed laws for protection of public property. Fresh pursuit legislation, designed to permit State Guard forces to cross State lines under special circumstances, was enacted by 20 States as part of their Home Guard laws. Only three States found it desirable to make provision for this practice in a separate statute.

A type of legislation winning wide support was that making it simpler to turn over property to State or Federal Government. More than half the States enacted laws making it possible to sell, lease, lend, or give property to either level of government. Other measures along the same line are Pennsylvania's new law authorizing the State Department of Highways to take over bridges, viaducts, and other structures on their routes when such structures are essential to defense; and that of several other States, including Nebraska, Kansas, and New Mexico, which give port districts power to acquire or build piers, wharves, terminals, and warehouses if in the interest of defense.

Airport needs of the Government were widely recognized. About 30 States enacted measures concerning defense use of airports. Most of these statutes authorized local governmental units to construct and operate airports.

Defense housing needs came in for much attention. More than a score of States took steps toward making safe, sanitary dwellings available to defense workers by giving their local housing authorities power to develop such projects. Michigan passed a law authorizing the Commonwealth to acquire land and construct trailer parks in or near industrial areas where housing shortages exist.

Some States made an effort to smooth out industrial relations in defense and other industries by establishing labor mediation boards. New Jersey and North Carolina set up such boards; New York increased its board's membership; and three other States, California, Michigan, and Nebraska, adopted other types of industrial relations legislation.

Other States looked into the protests of Negroes who have claimed that they have been severely discriminated against in defense industries and took measures in their behalf. Kansas passed a law prohibiting discrimination by labor organizations because of race, color, or creed, and New York forbade such discrimination in defense industries. Similar laws were enacted by California, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. In a dozen States, laws to curb un-American activities were placed on the books.

Educational institutions of about 14 States have been given the "go" signal for participation in the defense program by new laws. But when it came to providing for soldier welfare and recreation, only a few States took action. In this honor roll are Kansas, New York, Arkansas, New Jersey, and Florida. The last three States authorized local Government units, including school districts, to acquire and maintain land and buildings for use as recreation centers for soldiers.

But the majority of States were not unmindful of the soldiers in other ways. Some 30 of them enacted laws protecting selectees in various ways, some assuring them their jobs when they return, others guaranteeing unemployment insurance benefits.

Numerous as these laws are, the Council insists that they do not illustrate fully the wide range of defense activities outside of Washington because comparatively little new legislation was required for State co-operation in the defense effort.

Education

Woody and Ole on a summer hike are going to eat lunch at the school—up the road a bit. Woody is watching a pheasant; Ole is intrigued with his shadow. These simple picnic walks are high adventure when you are only half-past four.

Hiking When Very Young

The Family Forum

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

My young son takes hikes—dozens of them. I don't mean the type that consume much of a Saturday or Sunday and take one over miles of road. Such trips take preparations; food must be planned and attention paid to clothing. They are for the older boys and girls, who can make their own plans and execute them, subject of course, to parental approval.

The hikes I have in mind are for the very young and as such are a direct answer to that often difficult-to-answer question, "Mother, what can I do now?" Children between the ages of four and eight aren't yet ready for long hikes, but they are ready to appreciate the fun of adventuring out-of-doors. And the simple word "hike" seems to hold a bit of magic not ever found in "walk" or "ride."

Another type of magic is associated with the brown paper sack which contains something to eat. It doesn't matter at all whether the sack holds merely an apple and a peanut butter sandwich, or two plain cookies and a banana. If it represents a child's own lunch or snack, it spells "picnic" with the brilliance of neon lights! That is all it takes for a hike at our house—a paper sack holding the simplest forms of food: food which takes mother but a minute or two to prepare.

I know you may be thinking, "But a four-year-old on a hike! Isn't that too young?" The answer is . . . far from it! To a four-year-old, a hike may mean merely a walk down the block and back, with the "picnic" eaten when he returns to the yard next door. It's still a hike, and because of that paper sack with its lunch, it spells adventure. There is always an added fascination about food eaten off the home grounds.

As your child grows older, the distance away his hikes take him can be gradually increased. Around the block soon leads to the school yard and that to the nearest park or woods. If son or daughter has a companion, as often happens, it's as simple a thing to fix two sacks as one. In fact, you'll soon find neighboring mothers also fixing up little picnic lunches.

When a child is out of doors in this fashion, he can be helped to become aware of much more than usual. Nature seems to thrust itself forward in most vivid hues, and the birds and small animals appear to be more abundant than usual. Of course, there are hiking rules. One follows the plan of travel discussed at home. That is very important and always stressed. Too, unless one lunches at a park or on the school grounds where there is a waste container, all peelings and paper wrappings are put back into the sack and brought home. The neighbors appreciate this courtesy, and at the same time it teaches a child to respect the property of others. To carry that respect of property a step further, teach your child to secure permission to eat his lunch in a neighbor's yard . . . even if the yard belongs to a close friend.

Queer, but when your child returns home from a hike he won't ask, "Now, what can I do?" He has had an adventure, and life seems a bit different. Somehow, he has received ideas of his own as to what to do next!

Mrs. H. M. B., Michigan

A Saturday Feature

Most Important Of the Skills

Every teacher at each grade level, regardless of the subject taught, must recognize her responsibility. It is her duty to develop certain skills in her curriculum field. These specialized skills cannot be properly developed only at certain grade levels.

All teachers are faced with new challenges and new responsibilities. Every teacher at every level and in every subject is a teacher of reading.—Mrs. Hazel V. Peterson in South Dakota Educational Association Journal.

Mills School Names New Dean

New York

Miss Amy Hostler, supervisor of the WPA Nursery School and Parent Education Program for New York City, has been named Dean of the Mills School for Nursery, Kindergarten and Primary Teacher Education, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York. Miss Hostler, who is a native of Greenfield, Iowa, studied at State Teachers College, St. Cloud, Minn., the University of Chicago, and Western Reserve in Cleveland, Ohio. She was also a graduate student at the University of Chicago and taught and studied at the University of Iowa. At the University of Arkansas, she was also on the teaching staff. She also attended Teachers College, Columbia University.

Since then, she has been associated with the New York School of Social Work in case and social study and served in guidance supervision with 600 day nurseries in the United States through the National Association of Day Nurseries. Miss Hostler was formerly connected with the Co-operative School for Teachers at 69 Bank Street, New York. Miss Hostler is a member of the Association of Childhood Education and Vice-President of the National Association for Nursery Education. Her field has encompassed the executive, teaching, administrative, and teacher training. She will assume her new duties as Dean of the Mills School on Sept. 2.

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Saturday, August 2, 1941

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Practical Vocational Training Keyed to Local Needs Of City and Region

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

"Let me help you try on this off-the-face hat. I believe it's just the thing for that suit."

This might be any exclusive millinery shop, but in this particular instance is not. It is merely part of the day's work in retail training at the Miller Vocational High School here. Similar lessons, with the general public participating as bona fide customers were going on down the hall in the tea room and in another corridor in the beauty parlor.

A Place For Them

For vocational training is part and parcel of Minneapolis. Here young people are being trained in the trades which are most important right in their own community and where the most opportunity for employment lies. They are being trained to work in their own community so that they need not leave home to seek work aimlessly and without specific training elsewhere.

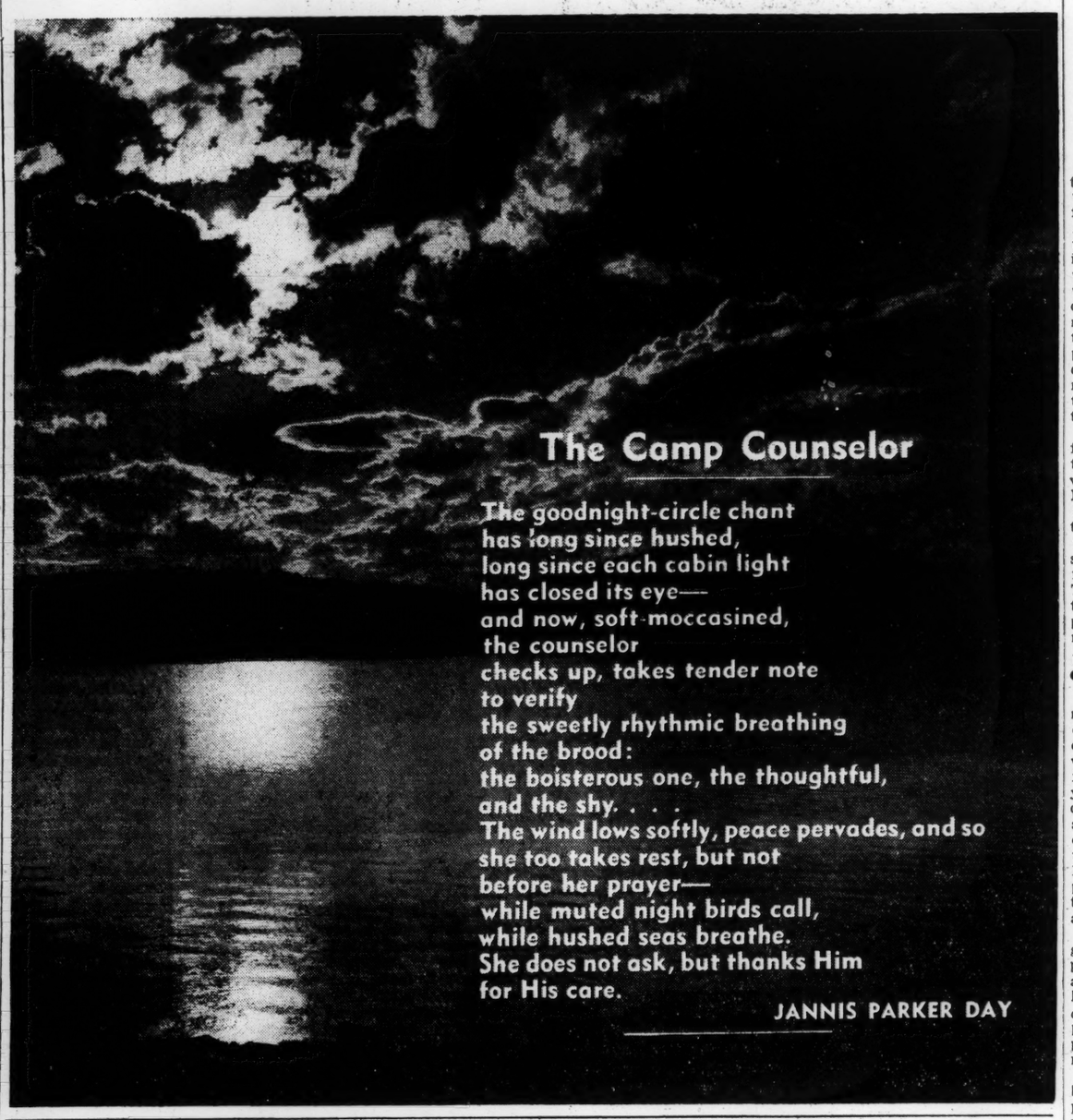
Nicolet Avenue has often been called the Fifth Avenue of the Northwest, for its department stores and shops are considered among the outstanding in the United States. There is, then, a place for girls well trained in selling and merchandising techniques. They receive this in the retail training course and in the school's model retail store where they sell merchandise made in other trades courses—hats, which rival the creations of exclusive shops, gay smocks and playsuits, dresses, fancy work, fine linens, jewelry, and many novelties from the productive arts classes. Here a girl who may aspire to some day become a buyer, learns stock keeping, wrapping, cashiering, counter arranging, and window decoration. She makes contacts with the stores in the city through her shopping experiences and eventually does part time work in them as part of her required school work.

Minneapolis is the center in the Northwest for the manufacture of wool and cotton dresses, and many other garments, trades which need skilled workers and which receive them in the graduates of the needle trades courses. Dressmaking shops and alterations workrooms of department stores recruit their employees from those who can sew, cut, and design garments.

Other Local Trades

Minneapolis and its twin city neighbor St. Paul, form a center for the manufacture of advertising novelties, greeting cards, and gift shop articles and also send jewelry all over the Midwest territory. Thus in the Production Arts course a student is given training in metal work and jewelry making where he gains a mastery of sawing, filing, and soldering of silver and other metals. This training leads to definite employment in gift manufacturing, jewelry work, and incidental laboratory techniques, also a local speciality. Those who choose to specialize in advertising novelties have training in block printing, advanced lettering, color work of all types, leather work, air brush and screen painting, all of which leads to positions with pennant and trophy calender, and greeting card manufacturers.

Cooking in the school cafeteria, in a tearoom patronized by the public, decorating cakes, and making fancy sandwiches and pastry for large parties are part of the work in the course in commercial cooking, which prepares girls to earn their living as cooks, waitresses, pantry girls, or salad makers in cafeterias and tea rooms. The Restaurant Association of Minneapolis sponsors this work and helps girls obtain placement later.



The Camp Counselor

The goodnight-circle chant
has long since hushed,
long since each cabin light
has closed its eye—
and now, soft-moccasined,
the counselor
checks up, takes tender note
to verify
the sweetly rhythmic breathing
of the brood:
the boisterous one, the thoughtful,
and the shy. . . .
The wind lows softly, peace pervades, and so
she too takes rest, but not
before her prayer—
while muted night birds call,
while hushed seas breathe.
She does not ask, but thanks Him
for His care.

JANNIS PARKER DAY

Underprivileged? But They Have an Unusual Nursery School

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

No lawns, no trees, no gardens, no backyards even. Traffic arteries and dingy tenements, and little stores and plenty of saloons. It's what the social workers would list as underprivileged. Yet in some ways it's a more privileged district than garden suburbs. It has the Woodburys, and it has the Neighbors, and among the Neighbors are the East Boston mothers.

They are unusual mothers. They don't think they always know best. They have, in fact, at times readily admitted that sometimes a trained teacher knows best. When the summer camp for boys and girls enlarged its borders last year to accommodate the mothers of the children, and their infant sisters and brothers, the women noticed how well even the smallest could be controlled, with tact and understanding, singly or in a group. As winter came on a few of them said to one another, "Wouldn't it be fine if we could have a nursery school?" As everyone knows, nursery schools cost money. They are usually located in a district where parents can put their hands on a little money. And often they are a sort of "parking place" which completely relieves the mother of her offspring for a few hours.

The mothers of the Central Square region of East Boston, Mass., have achieved their nursery school, but it is not a "parking place" only. It is a co-operative enterprise. The mothers themselves are on the staff and they work in shifts. It developed like this: When the mothers who had the original idea went to Mrs. Lawrence C. Woodbury about it, she pointed out that they had been pleased with the summer camp experiment because the counselors there had maintained an objective point of view, a thing a mother had to struggle for in regard to her children. They believed they could overcome their possessive feeling enough really to co-operate with a teacher and not interfere with her methods of training. Mrs. Woodbury saw possibilities.

Neighbors In Every Way

During the four years that her husband has been director of boys' activities at the East Boston Social Centers she has supervised the recreational groups of women and girls. These two young people not only work but live among the people whom they serve; they rent a tenement apartment, they shop at the same chain stores and buy their vegetables from the same street pushcart as their neighbors of Italian extraction. And they are neighbors in every sense.

They try more than anything else to help the people around them to help themselves. The people are eager to do so. They are intelligent and energetic and progressive. They are ingenious in producing something out of practically nothing. When the nursery school idea burst upon them Mrs. Woodbury took it to the Neighborhood Playground Association, just a group of the neighbors who with their own pick and shovel converted a vacant lot into a first-class playground for the children. The Association saw a way of raising a hundred dollars. The mothers felt that they could raise the same amount, by daily fees at the proposed school, actually dues of ten cents a day for each child.

The Great Adventure

With this promise of help the Social Centers, the organization which, by private charity, finances the recreational and educational work in the community, agreed to contribute an allowance. The total cost of each child at the school is eighty-five cents a day. The charge, as mentioned before, is ten cents. The low cost to the Centers is, of course, made possible by the mothers. They co-operate in every possible way. They launder blankets and sheets used in the cots on which the children take their afternoon naps; they help to keep the rooms tidy, provide the towels and face cloths; and they share in the teaching. The last is the great adventure.

Only one trained teacher has been hired. She is a graduate of the University of Chicago and a nursery training school in New York. The mothers selected for the job of helping her are for the most part the younger women of the district, and of course, they speak English. Two of them serve at a time—one day a week for a period of ten weeks. That makes ten different mothers doing their share of the teaching, during a five-day week.

Before they take up their duties they just sit during school hours and observe, jotting down in a little notebook any questions that arise in their minds. Mrs. Woodbury conducts the mothers' training course. Each Tuesday evening they all meet and discuss the questions they have jotted down. The school itself thus becomes the laboratory of their study.

Around the auditorium of the church building, which the Central Square Center took over for its work, are tiny classrooms in which the little ones, whose ages run from two-and-a-half to four-and-a-half, busily pursue their activities. They arrive at nine in the morning, and are soon absorbed in painting pictures, building castles with wood blocks, making plastecine figures, or looking at picture books.

Social Relationships

What the nursery school is doing, says Mrs. Woodbury, is making little social beings out of children who otherwise might be playing at home alone or having things pretty much their own way. The tiniest quickly learns to wait on himself, to mix his own water-colors, to wash his own hands, to put his toys away when he has finished with them. It is rather disciplinary for some of the young mothers to sit perfectly still and not offer to help a child pick things up, to wait as the teacher does, for him to do certain tasks for himself. There can be no loud speaking to the children in school, and no spanking.

What has been accomplished since the school opened, on January 6, is obvious in the orderly behaviour of the children and the harmony with which they work together. When a mother is going to serve at the school she is cautioned to prepare her child, saying, perhaps, "Now, I'm going to school tomorrow to help. You will do all the things you do when I'm not there." She must not use her service as a bribe, however much she is tempted. If, for instance, little Pierto fusses about going to bed, she must not say, "All right, if you don't go to bed nicely I won't help at the school tomorrow."

The school can accommodate twenty. It means careful selection in the neighborhood, and the selection naturally takes into consideration not so much the children as the mothers, who can be trained to participate in the experiment. They all appear to be having a thoroughly enjoyable time, the mothers, the teacher, the activity directors, and the children.

Well-Balanced Vacation Days

Homemade Vacations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Michigan

Vacation Days are here. Now the Johns and Bettys are at home with their books and belongings for several weeks of recreation. Are we parents helping them with these days? I have found that it works well to plan some for the vacation in order to find things working smoothly for all concerned. For many children a summer at camp is out of the question. Some are privileged to spend perhaps a week or so at some camp, but that leaves many mothers with supervision of active youngsters for the most of the summer.

We found that by making plans for perhaps each of the youngsters to ask in a friend for three-day week ends (that is of the Junior High age), we were able to make most enjoyable times of the vacation. Perhaps a near-by lake provided a place to take the children swimming in the evening after father arrived with the family car. The day was spent in various activities. If mother suggests a few pleasant things to do, the children readily work out more projects.

Lunch Outdoors

Our children liked to have their noon lunch under a shady tree and often several of the neighbor children joined. We made the lunches very simple and the children aided in making the sandwiches. For the younger children we found that often a large bowl of soapsuds and some bubble pipes were lots of fun on the very hot days when the active games were too strenuous. Even baby learning to walk could play with a dish of cool water on the back porch with little damage to self or property.

The boys enjoyed a jackknife game on the lawn, the girls dressed paper dolls, made hollyhock dolls and often the little ones liked to hunt small pebbles for their beauty of color or odd shape. These they placed in empty glass jars and poured water on, bringing out more of their shape and color.

On rainy days, making scrapbooks, arranging costumes for a parade the next day, or some small paint work (perhaps on a prized cart, bicycle, etc.), were fun, with perhaps a long neglected letter to be written, and some light cooking tasks for the young folks (boys enjoy this as much as girls).

We tried to lay out some small chores for the day and then plenty of play period for the children, so that mother had a chance to know about what the young folks would be doing and in that way meal hours could be convenient for all.

Older Ones Help

There is one thing certain, the usual routine of housework is very hard to carry on after school is out and wise mothers prepare themselves for a change in order to make a co-operative vacation for all. Many times with a couple of older girls in charge of the day, a mother will be free for an all-day shopping tour or a trip to a friend's for the day and thus be refreshed for the continuance for happy vacation days.

Fathers find themselves pressed into service through the vacation umpiring for ball games, building campfires, putting up swings, and even taking the boys on a hike or fishing trip. Let us make these vacation days pleasant memories for all.

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The Home Forum

In Consideration Of The Baroness

I HAVE NEVER MET the Baroness, but she has greatly influenced the routine of my home. Just recently, though I have been often in awe of her, and sometimes even a little resentful, I have come to think well of her. Just recently, I might add, I believe I have, almost inadvertently, "put one over" on the Baroness, as the saying has it.

* * *

Mrs. Bjornson's mops and pails are hardly deposited on the floor in my house when the Baroness' name is mentioned. This is perhaps understandable. Mrs. Bjornson only comes to me occasionally; she goes to the Baroness every day. And, of course, this accounts for most of what follows.

"Not a spot on her vindows," says Mrs. Bjornson severely, looking at the rain-streaked windows of my combined living-room and work-room. "Ach, she vould go mad in here."

"Who would go mad, Mrs. Bjornson?" I ask; but, of course, I know very well.

I explain that I'm really not fond of dirty windows, either; but that, between getting the morning's work out and having the windows dirty, I'm in no mood to yield to the windows. Mrs. Bjornson doesn't hold with such reasoning. She crosses to a window, rubs a clear streak across it with a cloth, and stands looking at me with a determined air. I go for a walk while the windows are cleaned.

* * *

If it were only the windows! The Baroness always keeps her tables, and the mantel over her fireplace, as clean as a pin. Disorder, it appears, is anathema to the Baroness. I humbly take the golf and tennis balls, the dog's leash and collar, the cat's bell and spool and strand of yarn off the mantel. The litter of newspapers and magazines on my tables, the floor, my long pine workbench, and the couch, are duly picked up, neatly piled, and carried out to the garage; where I am pretty sure I will never be able to find again what I have been reading.

Even Mrs. Bjornson's pleasant, capable self must be shown in a poor light if the Baroness is brought up for comparison. Before the Baron went away—he's on some sort of trip at the moment—the Baroness made him follow Mrs. Bjornson around one day, doing over everything she had just done—and doing it the way it ought to be done.

"She don't even like the vay I make the bed," said Mrs. Bjornson approvingly. "In Europe, the Baroness had the best servants in the vorld. She knows vat is right."

(I am not doing justice to Mrs. Bjornson's speech. In print, it looks heavy and stupid. Actually, it is rather nicely accented).

Mrs. Bjornson looked around my place disapprovingly again. "She vould go mad in here," she said.

"I talk to her," Mrs. Bjornson continued, "yust like I talk to you."

* * *

This was a hint of the Baroness' democratic tendencies, I supposed at first. Afterward, I wasn't sure whether it lifted me to the Baroness' level or dragged her down to mine.

Mrs. Bjornson returned from an inspection of my bedroom and bath with a look of annoyance on her otherwise placid countenance. (The month was February, and I had not lit a fire.)

"Iss yust like an ice-box," she said.

I got up and lit the electric heater in one room, the gas heater in the other.

"The Baroness," Mrs. Bjornson said, "always have the whole house like a piece of toast. Before Christmas she spend thirty dollar for vood—and since then she spend thirty dollar more."

* * *

For reasons known only to themselves, both the dog and the cat had begun to shed hair several months before the usual spring shedding period. Mrs. Bjornson was as patient as she knew how to be while she cleaned the carpet; but I could see that another comparison was inevitable. I got up and started out, shepherding the dog and the cat before me. Her voice called after me:

"The Baroness' dogs—" was all I heard before I was out of earshot.

I knew, of course, what she wanted to say. The Baroness' dogs didn't shed hair on the carpet. They were "sveet." They always were when compared to my more or less undisciplined Gracie and Anzella.

* * *

I took the road up the hill, the dog running on ahead, the cat following a little way behind; then, disdaining the stupid business of continuing in one direction, and with a set objective, she went off into the brush on errands of her own. When I returned from my walk, Mrs. Bjornson was dusting the books, and she had my Boat and Deck Book from a nautical academy I had once attended spread out before her. She looked at me searchingly.

"You ver sailor?" she asked.

"For a while," I said. I told her I had worked on ships on the Alaska run for several years off and on. She beamed.

"All my brudders ver sailors," she said, "ven they are yust so high as a lantern." She looked at me again, and I could see that being a sailor made a difference. "I didn't know you ver sailor," she said.

* * *

Somehow, it has made all the difference. The Baroness is seldom mentioned any more on Mrs. Bjornson's visiting days; and, when she is, it is always as an equal. I suspect that the conversations at the Baroness' house, when Mrs. Bjornson goes there, may sometimes be tempered in my favor. I have a smug satisfaction in the knowledge that the poor Baroness can never have been a sailor. I have even had the temerity to attempt a Swedish word or two here and there with Mrs. Bjornson.

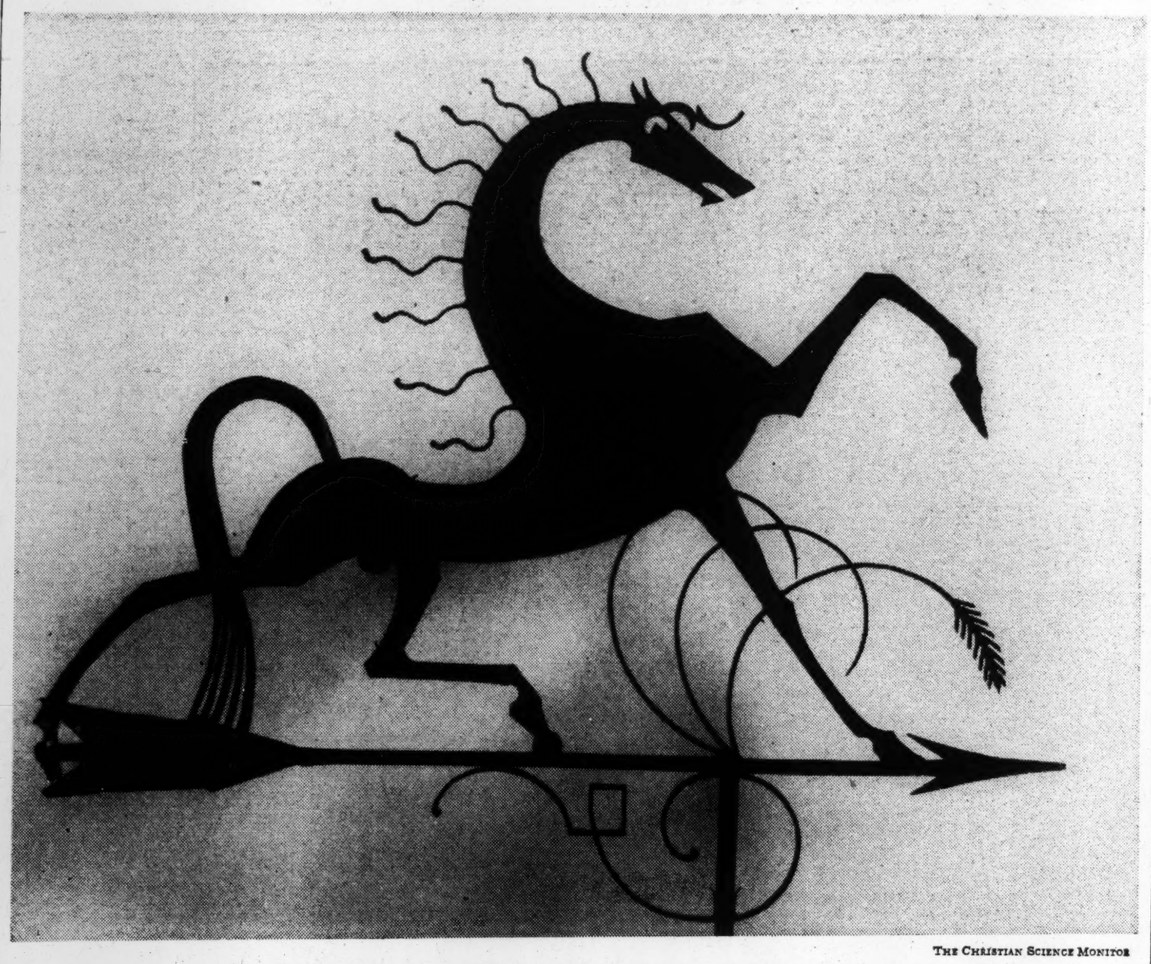
"Yah-do," I said to her one morning, and she laughed uproariously.

"Svenska yenta—do," I said.

"Yah-do!" she laughed. Then she looked at me. "Sailor," she said. "Yah-do. Iss good life to be a sailor."

I agree, completely.

FRANK DAUGHERTY



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A WEATHERVANE: *Sculptured in Metal by Hunt Diederich*

BORN IN 1884, Hunt Diederich is an American sculptor who is noted for working in flat design as well as in the round. He makes a specialty of animals with whose characteristic traits he familiarizes himself understandingly. His tendency to stylize and simplify has been compared with the heraldic convention. But his devotion to the decorative does not diminish in any way the great vitality of his portrayals, as we observe in this vigorously clipped weathervane.

As an Artist Views Japan

WE WERE IN THE great bay when I came up on deck in the early morning. The sea was smooth like the brilliant blank paper of the prints; a vast surface of water reflecting the light of the sky as if it were thicker air. Far-off streaks of blue light, like fine washes of the brush, determined distances. . . . Distant hills of foggy green marked the new land; nearer us, junks of the shapes you know, in violet transparency of shadow, and five or six warships and steamers, red and black, or white, looking barbarous and out of place, but still as if they were part of us; and spread all around us a fleet of small boats, manned by rowers standing in robes flapping about them, or tucked in above their waists. . . .

Two boys struggling at the great sculls in one of the small boats were called by us out of the crowd, and carried us off to look at the outgoing steamer which takes our mail, and which added its own confusion and its attendant crowd of boats to all the animation on the water. Delicious and curious moment, this first sense of being free from the big prison of the ship; of the pleasure of directing one's own course; of not understanding a word of what one hears, and yet of getting at a meaning through every sense; of seeing the small limbs of the boys burning yellow in the sun, and noticing how they recall the dolls of their own country in the expression of their eyes. Then subtle influences of odor, the sense of something very foreign, of the presence of another race, came up with the smell of the boat. . . .

We made our first visit to town yesterday; that is to say, we went to Tokio, which is about twenty miles off. Of course we took our *jinrickishas* at the door of the hotel, and passing through the wide Yokohama streets, saw the semi-European houses, some with high garden walls in which are small doors: there are sidewalks, too, and European shops, and Colonial buildings, post-office, and telegraph office; and the Japanese *kura*, or storehouses—heavy tile-roofed buildings with black and white earthen surfaces, the black polished to a glaze, as was done with Greek and Etruscan vases. They have deep windows or doors, recessed like our safes, with a great air of solidity, which contrasts with that temporary wooden structure, the usual Japanese house. I came near saying that the little railway station is like ours; but it is better than most of ours, with neat arrangements. We entered the little cars. . . . The grade is as level as a table, the landscape is lovely, and we saw the shapes we know so well in the prints—the curious shapes of the Japanese pines; little temples on the hillside; and rice-fields with their network of causeways, occasionally a horse or a peasant threading them.—From "An Artist's Letters From Japan," by JOHN LA FARGE. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Summons

Keep me from going to sleep too soon
Or if I go to sleep too soon
Come wake me up. Come any hour
Of night. Come whistling up the road.
Stomp on the porch. Bang on the door.
Make me get out of bed and come
And let you in and light a light.
Tell me the Northern Lights are on
And make me look. Or tell me clouds
Are doing something to the moon
They never did before, and show me.
See that I see. Talk to me till
I'm half as wide awake as you
And start to dress wondering why
I ever went to bed at all.
Tell me the walking is superb.
Not only tell me but persuade me.
You know I'm not too hard persuaded.

ROBERT FRANCIS

The River Showboat Still Survives

THERE IS A twofold charm about a showboat. There is always a glamor about the theater, with the gay, fevered life of its actors; there is always a fascination about a river with all the craft, great and small, that move ever down its waters. Despite a changing world where actors now emerge from curious electric bulbs or long strips of celluloid, the showboat still survives, pursuing its vagrant way up and down the river, while the calliope blasts the air with its steamy tremolo, and children scramble down the banks to watch in awe and wonder.

It is an odd-looking structure, the typical showboat, resembling an old-time packet whose owner, in a fit of anger, has knocked off both the smokestacks and the pilot house; moored behind is a small steamboat to move it on its journeyings. The vessel has changed little with the passing years. At one end is the stage, its wings piled high with scenes of ruined castles or a dusty, lamplit street corner of old Chicago; the curtain depicts a bridge over some precipitous valley high in the Alps, or a horde of white-robed men and women fleeing terror-struck from the flames of Vesuvius in the Destruction of Pompeii. At the side of the curtain is a hole, through which the proprietor can peep unobserved and count the audience in the seats before him; when he has mentally translated the spectators into money that seems sufficient for the evening, he smiles with content and gives the orchestra the signal to begin.

The plays on the larger boats are either melodrama or musical spectacles, the melodramas being acted in burlesque fashion when the boat is anchored at the wharf of a metropolis, but losing all such artificial quality the moment the vessel points its prow toward the wilderness. Always their programs are broken with vaudeville: a Swiss bell ringer; a musician who can play Dixie on the flute as he swings from a horizontal bar; an artist who can draw a picture of the President in red, white, and blue chalk upside down and balance a huge American flag on his right shoe during the entire creation of the masterpiece.—From "Big River to Cross," by BEN LUCIEN BURMAN. (New York: John Day.)

Equality of Inheritance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN HUMAN EXPERIENCE, one person, through no ability of his own, may inherit a large estate from a former generation, while another individual, through no fault of his own, will receive no such inheritance. In the Bible it is recorded that Christ Jesus revealed God to be the Father of man. Hence, man's inheritance or possession comes from God, for man is the son of God, Spirit, divine Mind. Each and all may partake of the riches of God's goodness without stint, and His goodness is manifested in intelligence, power, and dominion. Our effort should be to realize God's allness and omnipotence according to the Master's teachings.

Christian Science concurs in the teaching of Christ Jesus that man is the perfect reflection of God, omnipresent Love, and that he is subordinate alone to the divine purpose and plan. Thus, each one inherits from perfect Love true confidence, wherein there is no fear of possible failure, for in Christian Science, one realizes that spiritual dominion is derived from God, divine Principle. On page 13 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy has written: "Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals. It is the open fount which cries, 'Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters.'" For this reason there is no favoritism or limitation in the divine order of being, and each one may claim his measure of contentment, satisfaction, and usefulness. Spirit is substance, and this fact, understood and utilized, enables us to enjoy the things of Spirit, immortal Life.

All may avail themselves of God's liberal blessings of joy, peace, and harmony. As indicated by the Psalmist (Psalms 37:11), "The meek shall inherit the earth; and shall delight themselves in the abundance of peace." True meekness is a condition of thought which rejoices in and is obedient to the direction of God, and is firmly set against the temptations of evil. Throughout the Scriptures there are recorded many instances in which those who trusted in God received aid in some outward manifestation. Inequitable human conditions are overcome as we realize our spiritual heritage from divine Love. We derive real power and unerring wisdom from God, eternal Principle, through the spiritual understanding gained in Christian Science, and this alone gives us an unfailing sense of substance and immortality. We inherit everlasting spiritual treasure only as we surrender earthbound concepts of mortality, wealth, and fame. As we forsake the human sense of possession, we gain the true sense of immortal life with its attendant harmony.

The rich young man who inquired what was necessary to gain eternal life, was admonished by Jesus to discard his false sense of wealth and substance as material, and to follow him, and thereby gain spiritual treasure. Noting the young man's sorrow at this, Jesus declared (Mark 10:23), "How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of God!" It was his love of the riches which this young man had inherited which made them more important to him than his eternal, spiritual inheritance. Christian Science shows the falsity of the temporal and the reality of the eternal. It does not teach us to neglect human needs, but to meet them rightly by means of this Science as we learn that God, ever-present Mind, is the only real power.

The Father, eternal Mind, Soul, has provided for His beloved children all good, and we inherit this legacy as, through spiritual understanding, we exercise the qualities of mercy, kindness, unselfishness, and usefulness. Through spiritual regeneration we shall find ourselves in the kingdom of heaven. Great things are promised to the righteous in the Scriptures, and as we, in greater faith, place our reliance upon God, Spirit, we shall prove evil and error impotent to interfere with or retard our spiritual progress.

In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says (p. 331): "The Scriptures imply that God is All-in-all. From this it follows that nothing possesses reality nor existence except the divine Mind and His ideas." A great heritage awaits us as, awakening from the dream of life in matter, we acknowledge the ideas of divine Spirit, which alone are real, harmonious, and satisfying. Genuine liberty comes with spiritual understanding, and those who are sick, enslaved by sin, or destitute can let go of false material ways of thinking, and, in reaching out for spiritual enlightenment, find freedom. Then will they prove the truth of Mrs. Eddy's words in Science and Health (p. 227), "God made man free."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

En Route

Between two stations the night fell.
We knew well
The shadowy fields that passed,
Remembered last
Autumn's abundance, and the way of planting.
The low sun slanting
Back of the hills followed our engine's flight
Toward night.
Then, suddenly, the black grew thick ahead.
Onward we sped
Beyond the dusk, into a world unknown,
To make the dark our own.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

Erbschaftsgleichheit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IM MENSCHLICHEN Leben kann es vorkommen, daß einer ohne sein Verdienst ein großes Vermögen von einem Vorfahren erbt, während ein anderer ohne sein Verschulden keine solche Erbschaft empfängt. Nach der Bibel offenbarte Christus Jesus Gott als den Vater des Menschen. Demnach kommt des Menschen Erbschaft oder Besitz von Gott; denn der Mensch ist der Sohn Gottes, des Geistes, des göttlichen Gemüts. Jedermann kann uneingeschränkt am Reichtum der Güte Gottes teilnehmen, und Seine Güte wird in Intelligenz, Macht und Herrschaft kund. Wir sollten bestrebt sein, die Allheit und Allmacht Gottes den Lehren des Meisters gemäß zu erkennen.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft stimmt mit den Lehren Christi Jesu überein, daß der Mensch die vollkommene Widerspiegelung Gottes, der allgegenwärtigen Liebe, ist, und daß er nur dem göttlichen Zweck und Plan untergeordnet ist. So erbt jeder von der vollkommenen Liebe das wahre Vertrauen, worin es keine Furcht vor einem möglichen Mißlingen gibt. Denn in der Christlichen Wissenschaft erkennt man, daß geistige Herrschaft von Gott, dem göttlichen Prinzip, kommt. Auf Seite 13 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" hat Mary Baker Eddy geschrieben: „Der Liebe ist unparteiisch und allumfassend in ihrer Anwendbarkeit und in ihren Gaben. Sie ist der offene Quell, der da ruft: ‚Wohlan alle, die ihr durstig seid, kommet her zum Wasser'". Aus diesem Grunde gibt es in der göttlichen Ordnung des Seins keine Begünstigung oder Begrenzung, und jeder kann sein Maß der Zufriedenheit, der Befriedigung und der Nützlichkeit beanspruchen. Der Geist ist Substanz, und diese Tatsache, verstanden und angewandt, befähigt uns, uns der Dinge des Geistes, des unsterblichen Lebens, zu erfreuen.

Alle können von Gottes freigebigen Segnungen der Freude, des Friedens und der Harmonie Gebrauch machen. Der Psalmist sagt (Ps. 37, 11): „Die Sanftmütigen werden das Land erben und Lust haben in großem Frieden". Wahre Sanftmut ist ein Gedankenzustand, der sich der Führung Gottes erfreut und ihr gehorcht und sich den Versuchungen des Bösen standhaft widersetzt. Die Bibel erzählt von vielen Fällen, in denen diejenigen, die Gott vertrauten, in äußeren Kundwerdungen Hilfe empfingen. Ungerechte menschliche Zustände werden in dem Maße überwunden, wie wir unser geistiges Erbe von der göttlichen Liebe erkennen. Wir leiten wirkliche Macht und unfehlbare Weisheit von Gott, dem ewigen Prinzip, durch das in der Christlichen Wissenschaft gewonnene geistige Verständnis her, und dies allein gibt uns einen untrüglichen Sinn der Substanz und der Unsterblichkeit. Wir erben ewige geistige Schätze nur, wenn wir irdische Begriffe der Sterblichkeit, des Reichtums und des Ruhms aufgeben. Wenn wir den menschlichen Sinn des Besitzes aufgeben, gewinnen wir den wahren Sinn des unsterblichen Lebens mit der ihn begleitenden Harmonie.

Dem reichen Jüngling, der fragte, was nötig sei, um ewiges Leben zu gewinnen, riet Jesus, seinen falschen Sinn des Reichtums und der Substanz als materiell aufzugeben und ihm nachzufolgen und dadurch einen geistigen Schatz zu gewinnen. Als Jesus sah, wie betrübt der Jüngling war, erklärte er (Mark. 10, 23): „Wie schwer werden die Reichen in das Reich Gottes kommen!" Seine Liebe zu dem Reichtum, den der Jüngling geerbt hatte, machte ihm diesen wichtiger als seine ewige, geistige Erbschaft. Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt die Unwirklichkeit des Zeitlichen und die Wirklichkeit des Ewigen. Sie lehrt uns nicht, menschliche Bedürfnisse zu vernachlässigen, sondern sie durch diese Wissenschaft recht zu befriedigen, indem wir erkennen lernen, daß Gott, das immer gegenwärtige Gemüt, die einzige wirkliche Kraft ist.

Der Vater, das ewige Gemüt, die Seele, hat für Seine geliebten Kinder alles Gute vorgesehen, und wir erben dieses Vermächtnis, wenn wir durch geistiges Verständnis die Eigenschaften Barmherzigkeit, Freundlichkeit, Selbstlosigkeit und Nützlichkeit üben. Durch geistige Erneuerung werden wir finden, daß wir im Himmelreich sind. Großes ist den Gerechten in der Bibel verheißen, und wenn wir uns mit größerem Vertrauen auf Gott, den Geist, verlassen, werden wir beweisen, daß Böses und Irrtum machtlos sind, unsern geistigen Fortschritt zu hindern oder zu verzögern.

In Wissenschaft und Gesundheit schreibt Mrs. Eddy (S. 331): „Es erhellt aus der Heiligen Schrift, daß Gott Alles-in-allem ist. Hieraus folgt, daß nichts außer dem göttlichen Gemüt und Seinen Ideen Wirklichkeit noch Dasein besitzt". Eine große Erbschaft erwartet uns, wenn wir, aus dem Traum von Leben in der Materie erwachend, die Ideen des göttlichen Geistes anerkennen, die allein wirklich, harmonisch und befriedigend sind. Echte Freiheit kommt mit geistigem Verständnis, und die Kranken, die Sünder oder die Verlassenen können ihr falsches, materielles Denken aufgeben und durch geistige Erleuchtung Freiheit finden. Dann werden sie die Wahrheit der Worte Mrs. Eddys in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 227) beweisen: „Gott hat den Menschen frei geschaffen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Aufrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

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Intimate Message: Washington

Propaganda and the U. S. ..... ***By Joseph C. Harsch***

Who is going to handle the job that George Creel had during the last war?

This is becoming one of the most urgent and controversial questions around Washington. The United States is building up military forces which everyone knows may be used in war sometime. But so far it has done little about building up what has become almost as important as armies and navies in modern warfare, and that is an agency to use the ideals and the objectives of a nation as a weapon of warfare.

One of the difficulties is that if any such agency is set up it will be open to the charge of attempting to propagandize the American people. Mr. Creel himself, who headed the Committee for Public Information during the last war (the United States equivalent then of the British Ministry of Information now) has recommended exercising Government control only over what goes out of the country, leaving the press at home free to say what it pleases.

The Creel formula would provide what would, in effect, be a ministry for overseas propaganda, omitting the domestic propaganda aspect which is the most important phase of the German and Italian propaganda ministries. This formula may work out. At least it may make it possible to start some agency functioning which will get the American point of view before foreign countries, particularly before the German people.

Economic Warfare

The fact, of course, is that the United States is at war with Germany today in every sense except actual shooting. The economic warfare was declared long ago. The President and his aides from time to time have made a few stabs at getting some American ideas across to the German people. But it remains unorganized and a rather hit-or-miss matter. As yet there is no centralized control over the organization and transmission of American "propaganda" overseas.

The subject has received a lot of attention. At one time there was a movement to give the job to Lowell Mellett, chief of the Office of Government Reports, who performs the functions of publicity man to the President. When Mr. Mellett showed lack of interest in the matter the Army and Navy toyed with the idea of setting up a "psychological warfare" section. But nothing came of that.

Now the question is whether Col. William J. (Wild Bill) Donovan will incorporate some such section into his new Office of Co-ordinator of Information for the President. He has had a lot of recommendations submitted to him to take the job and he has acquired for his staff men who are experts in the use of language for a purpose.

The Official job assigned to Colonel Donovan is of first importance in itself. There is real enough need for the work of assembling and co-ordinating the information which comes to Washington. The men at OPM, for example, who are expected to blueprint a program to defeat Hitler, get only rumors of the information received by the Army and Navy from their official and private sources abroad.

The knowledge of OPM executives of German power to produce arms and munitions is appallingly elementary, while only a mile away are files of excellent information. Officials of the "lend-lease" program are in a building directly across the street from the War Department, but they, too, have difficulty obtaining access to War, Navy, or State Department files.

Earlier Attempt Failed

An earlier attempt to solve this problem of co-ordinating all available information and then passing it around to those who should see it broke down because it was entrusted to a soldier. Brig. Gen. Sherman Miles, Chief of Army Intelligence, was supposed to do it. But being the custodian of the most secret Army information and being interested primarily in the Army, it soon developed that the Army benefited by what General Miles got from other quarters, but no one else did. So there is a real job for Colonel Donovan in this field.

But the man who goes in and out of the new Donovan office at the State Department most frequently is Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, poet, and writer. The first appointments to the Donovan staff were Robert Anderson, playwright, and Elmo B. Roper, Jr., surveyor for Fortune Magazine of United States public opinion. None of these are men to digest secret military information and pass it on to OPM or "lease-lend." Nor are men of such talents necessary to consolidate information for the President. They are, on the contrary, men to make American ideas impressive in other lands.

Whether Colonel Donovan has decided to pick up the task of publicizing America abroad and attempting to meet Hitler on Dr. Goebbels' home ground is something no one will admit publicly. But it looks as though he is at least experimenting with the idea of doing a job which everyone admits privately must be done, but no one will undertake openly.

North, South, East, West:

The Call for Extras ..... ***By Frank L. Perrin***

Whether we of the few countries still enjoying the securities of peace, at least theoretically, appreciate the fact, or whether we do not, it has become convincingly apparent that we must radically reorganize our domestic economy. From day to day, almost unnoticed, additional or new demands are made upon income or upon industrial profits. Some of these, and until now the heaviest demands are in the form of taxes. But it is inevitable and unavoidable that these increased penalties upon production and industry will be, at least in part, passed on to be reflected in higher wages, higher commodity costs, higher rentals, and in premiums upon scarcity.

It is not necessary to engage the services of an expert accountant or a scholarly economist to make the unavoidable and inevitable calculations. The average small business, the modest household, the wage-earner on a stabilized and fairly assured income, discovers without the aid of an adding machine that unusual and heretofore unnecessary economies must be practiced. From the extremes of partial or deferred payment buying indulged in the so-called prosperity period of the earlier World War, it is realized that we must all keep within the bounds of present earning and income power

Huge War Fortunes Thing of Past

Nothing has been more convincingly proved than the certainty that there is no substantial profit or compensating gain in war. It is no fallacy that the measure of true wealth and genuine national prosperity is the degree or measure of distribution of the wealth of the people of a country or nation. It has seemed, from superficial analyses and appraisals that great fortunes were amassed by a few profiteers during and after the war between the States. Lesser fortunes were made at the time of the Spanish American War. Enormous paper fortunes were piled up during and immediately following the first World War.

But the national wealth was depleted, actually, and never substantially increased by what the critics of the practices indulged in denounced as legalized opportunism not far removed from piracy on the high seas. The necessities of the masses were capitalized until the bubble burst, as in 1929, and the whole flimsy profiteering structure collapsed.

There will be applied, in the United States as elsewhere, an imposed system of price-fixing. The endeavor, sincere enough and certainly courageous, will be to protect the people as well against an increasing determination to hoard staple commodities against possible price advances as against the greed of producers and processors who would prey upon the fears or the necessities of consumers.

If Only the Job is Well Done

Imposed or legislated price control, experience teaches, operates, at best, only theoretically. The American people do not react sympathetically to inhibitions or prohibitions. But they do react sensibly and uncomplainingly to those reasonable restrictions which reasonable people decide to impose upon themeslves. During the period of price inflation which was endured two decades ago, entire communities in some parts of the West and Middle West, as well as countless individuals elsewhere, simply went on what they admitted to be a buyers' strike. They would try to meet thei ordinary needs if the price asked was regarded as fair. Their needs remained needs if the price was excessive.

This simple remedy or safeguard against conscienceless profiteering is, in a sense, a two-edged weapon. A refusal to buy is a threat against the continued employment of operatives in mills and factories, as well as carriers and distributors. But its full force is felt by the producers and jobbers who too often capitalize an emergency to their own temporary profit.

It is against the possibility of such misadventure and the maladjustment of the national economy that the people of the United States can, if they are foresighted and prudent, protect not alone themselves as workers and consumers, but industry and invested capital as well. A national emergency, declared or undeclared, affects every element of national life. It demands, even if it does not arbitrarily and officially impose, individal and collective sacrifice. In plain language, it admonishes us all, no matter what our position, our means, or our ambition, to forego not alone selfish indulgences, but the enjoyment of those luxuries which we have come carelessly to regard as necessaries.

The present and prospective tax burdens must be borne. It is a little too late to guard effectively against planned or careless extravagances in setting up and operating the machinery of defense. The call for extras in providing parts and lubricating oil for the vast machine will go on and on. Few will complain if what we are doing and what we are giving, and must continue to give, does the job we have undertaken. It is worth all if the job is well done.

To Change the Subject:

Bait and Book ..... ***By Pearl Strachan***

Here comes another: "We've chosen your poem 'Blue Roses' for definite publication, through merit only; congratulations! Please return the blank promptly, since you did not enter it." Then comes the customary conclusion, "Subscribing is not requisite; but we appreciate authors ordering at lease one splendid book."

The "splendid book," as one might judge, is one of those strange anthologies in which one seldom encounters a name one has seen or heard before. Whether any one outside the contributors ever reads such collections I am inclined to doubt. Perhaps the contributors are satisfied to be able to present their friends, at considerable outlay, with copies of a book in which their verse appears. If so, that is their affair.

Another way of catching the aspiring verse maker's frugal dollars is an offer of membership in some poetry society, printed on stationery listing about 20 unknown names of "poets laureate" of Cabbage-town or some such center of culture who serve as editors and critics. For the modest sum of $5 the poet may be a "fellow" in such a society, and receive one book of poems free, with criticism gratis to the extent of 50 lines of his own precious work.

And Two Free Books

"My dear Poet" is further informed that for $10 he may have two free books and 150 lines of his verse criticized. This also automatically makes him a "city councilor."

If he aims to become a "state councilor" at the cost of $25, the number of free books and lines criticized increases accordingly. A genuine investment of $50 raises him to the status of "national councilor," with his name squeezed in somewhere on the already overcrowded circular letterhead.

There are of course the recognized anthologies in which a poet would be proud to be included, such as Palgrave's and the Oxford Book of Verse, and Thomas Moult's annual compilation, and those collections edited by Louis Untermeyer. Their publishers' methods are different, and so is their official correspondence.

The established poet is not likely to succumb to the vanity bait, but the beginner whose lyric pranced into print in last month's "Housewife's Diary," had better hold the strings of his purse firmly and weigh the advantages when invited to get into print a second time, in company with a host of others equally unknown.

Need of Patience

While poetry still figures to an important extent on the sales quota of American publishing, according to William M. Sloane of Henry Holt & Company, publishers of Robert Frost, the poet more than any other writer, except perhaps the essayist on comparative literature, has need of patience. No reasonable person would expect publishers to welcome the expenditure of a thousand dollars printing a slender volume of verse destined to remain unsold on the bookshop shelves. And many first books of poets now famous went through just that experience.

The publication of poetry is naturally small compared with that of prose. How many of one's acquaintance buy poetry? Yet perhaps the essayist on comparative literature, has need of patience. No reasonable person would expect publishers to welcome the expenditure of a thousand dollars printing a slender volume of verse destined to remain unsold on the bookshop shelves. And many first books of poets now famous went through just that experience.

The publication of poetry is naturally small compared with that of prose. How many of one's acquaintance buy poetry? Yet practically all buy prose. Mr. Sloane's article in a spring issue of "The Saturday Review of Literature" points out that the figures "make poetry publishing so much a matter of patience, of being willing to wait until a poet has achieved his full stature and popular acceptance."

While waiting for the ripening of that time to make a book, the poets have available the newspaper and magazine channels. Such publications usually pay promptly and do not solicit subscriptions in return.

Indian Ceremonial Dances: Where Lies the Oddity?

Religious motif prevails in dignified celebrations handed down from early tribal days.

By Ta-De-Win
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Just how odd are Indian ceremonial dances?

Now that you mention it, if the Red Man's dance seems odd, what of the White Man's? Of jitterbugs? Or even their more refined imitators?

When you come down to it, in this matter of dances, who looks funnier than whom, in whose eyes?

Take Joe Crowfoot, as he drove his Mary Many Chiefs over to the white man's dance in the next village, 45 miles from the Indian Reservation where these two modern, young Indians lived.

He went to please Mary. For to Joe these jitterbugs just didn't make sense with their hopping up and down and mad whirling around. Now in their own Indian Ceremonial which they would have next month, the songs and dances would be prayers to the Infinite One for a good harvest, for unless they prayed, hail storms or a drought might ruin their winter's supply of vegetables.

As they rode along, Joe, who was on the committee, told Mary about the plans for this elaborate festival, when guests from other tribes would swell the number to 1,500.

These two may have adopted the white man's way of life, but they retain as a priceless heritage the traditional Ceremonials handed down through the centuries, a love of which is instinctive to the Indians, for as one educated Indian said: "I would rather dance our dances than eat."

Grotesqueness Missing

These genuine, dignified Indian Ceremonials, which include specific songs for accompanying dance steps are far different from the grotesque dances staged for the white man's benefit. In fact, Indian Ceremonials are so precious to Indians. that unless a white man is appreciative he is not asked to attend.

In the majority of Ceremonials in the United States and Canada the religious motive predominates, as in the Annual Green Corn Dance of the Seminoles of the Big Cypress Swamp, Florida, when they give thanks for blessings received and take back repentant members of the tribe who have been banished for a year. And there is the many day Sun Dance of the Blackfeet of Alberta, which is one prayer after another, sung, danced, or chanted, until the last gala day when the annual treaty money is paid each Indian by the Dominion representative.

True, Indian ceremonies are lengthy. They proceed as etiquette dictates and according to traditional directions. It is nothing for one song to have countless stanzas. When among the Omahas of Nebraska at the time of their ten-day Annual Celebration, day after day I sat for six hours or more on the benches forming a wide circle around the men dancers. No one ever thought of leaving until a Dismissal Song announced the end of a feast, a hand game or a dance.

How to Prepare

Preparations, too, for these Ceremonies are elaborate. Each male dancer takes a sweat bath. Their decorative buckskin costumes must be immaculate, with each significant feather sticking up at the proper angle and their often long hair brushed until sleek and shining. One morning a son of Chief Blackbird came along and this stalwart young Indian, with hair in two braids, nonchalantly asked to borrow my hair brush with two results: first, his hair fairly gleamed that night, and second, I was presented next day with a beautifully beaded buckskin bag, worth a dozen hair brushes, by the Master of Ceremonies when the tribe had gathered for a noonday feast.

At most Indian celebrations, there is a Master of Ceremonies to see that events move along as they should and that songs are accurately sung. For the Omahas say that since the voice is invisible it reaches the Infinite One or Wakonda, who is invisible. To have a straight path upward, not a mistake must be made, else they'll have to begin all over.

Indian man and women rarely dance together, though in the social Owl Dance of the Stonys, men and women dance minuet-like steps. And among the Omahas, with the singing of a certain song, the women arise and do their sidelong shuffle around the men dancers—not so easy as it seems as I found from experience, after dancing with the women for a couple of hours on the rough ground.

Each tribe has its own distinctive costume, and it is greatly aggravating to those who want Indians present in the right light to have commercial photographers ignore these, and doll up Indians in ridiculous rigs because they think that is what the public wishes.

The Pueblos of New Mexico can stage the most gorgeous pageants, such as the Easter Monday Corn Ceremonial of Santo Domingo, which I was fortunate enough to witness one year. Several days are given over to private rites in the kivas, the underground chambers of the Pueblos—rites no white man has ever seen. But on the last three days come colorful ceremonies to which the public in invited provided proper respect is shown and no cameras used.

Harvest Foresight

It was springtime, their irrigation ditches were in order for their planting, but how could they expect a good harvest, if they didn't ask the Infinite One to bless their fields? So said the Indian Governor of this pueblo. Two groups alternated in praying. Each one was lead by a drummer in ordinary dress and colored headband, who balanced on one foot a tall cottonwood drum, reversing it and shifting it to the other foot when the rhythm changed. Behind him thronged about 75 men, dressed similarly but with the addition of a blanket draped so as to leave one shoulder free. They were the chorus.

Then the dancers followed, the men in abbreviated costumes and feathers, grasping a rattle in one hand, a piece of evergreen in the other. The Pueblo women in their dark, one-piece costume leaving one shoulder bare and held in at the waist by an embroidered belt, had on their long, black hair an 18-inch high thin board, a tableta, with carved designs of clouds or a conventionalized ear of corn. They, too, had a piece of evergreen in each hand, signifying the growing corn. These Pueblo men and women went through dance steps similar to our old-time square dances, but never touching each other; the men with their hippety-hop step, the women shuffling along without lifting their feet from the ground.

Last of all, four Indians faced the dancers from opposite sides, giving in pantomime the meaning of the songs being sung, such as the planting of the corn, looking above for clouds to bring rain, pantomiming the growing corn and then gathering it. All very serious indeed, and they continued from sunrise until sunset, to begin again the next day.

Whether expressed in ceremonies or in silent prayer on some hilltop, the Indian's religion is sacred to him and he is reluctant to speak about it, as the following incident illustrates. One time a scholarly white man was sent out by an authoritative source to obtain information about the religion of one of the Plains Tribes. As customary the white man paid an interpreter fifty cents an hour for his services, and in due course left there, pleased to have obtained supposedly valuable information.

Later on, however, in another Indian reservation I met a Government engineer who had worked among those Plains Indians at the time. He told me how he noticed the old Indians and the interpreter putting their heads together every night, until finally curiosity overcame him and he asked the interpreter, who worked for him, what was up and received this startling reply: "Well, boss, you know that white man came out to get our religion which we feel too deeply to talk about, but we didn't want to lose that money he paid me. So every night the old Indians made up stories for me to tell him the next day."

Game Songs

Besides the serious ceremonials there are numberless game songs, such as those that go with the Omaha Hand Game, which, is very properly conducted by a Master of Ceremonies and often lasts several hours.

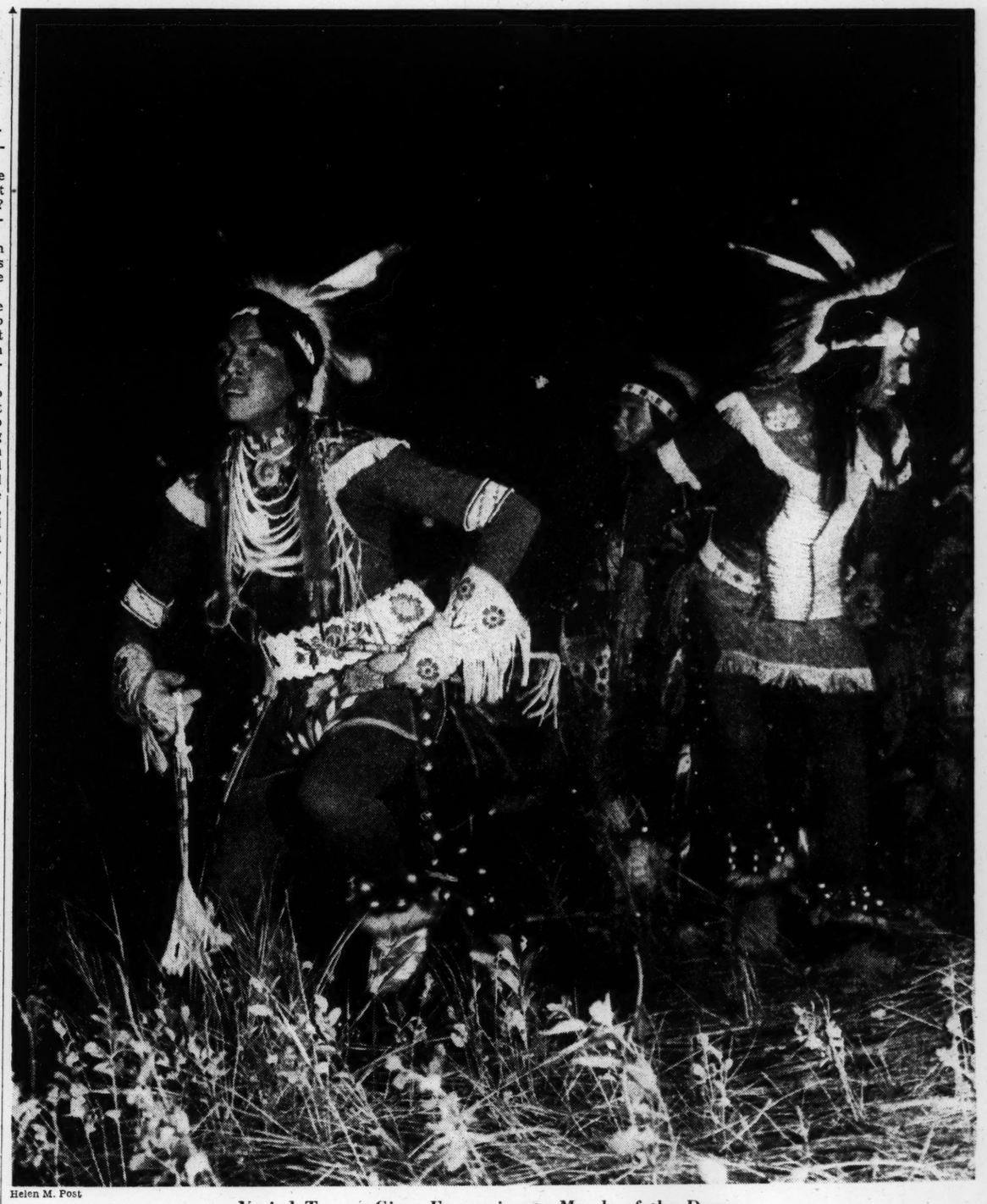
Of course some of the younger generation of Indians prefer the popular songs of the day. One chief, where I was recently, came from seclusion to teach the young people of his tribe the real old Indian songs with appropriate dance steps. After laboring with them some hours, he was disgusted to have them go to a piano and thump out and sing "My Sister and I." Emphatically he voiced his displeasure. Next morning the contrite young Indians gave him their closest attention, and that night the old Indian beamed when, in single file, those Indian boys and girls circled the Council Fire and danced and sang like old timers.

Both in the United States and Canada Indian Ceremonials are permitted by the authorities, which vexes those that don't know anything about them, and pleases friends of the Indians, who believe in freedom of religious belief, and surely Indian Ceremonials come under that category. Even the Ghost Dance which once frightened whites with its perpetual beating of the drums, was a prayerful one. Once among the Stonys of Alberta I witnessed it on their Reserve, when it was given in the newly constructed Dance Lodge of green saplings. Here, an Indian lighted four fires by a tree and kept them burning during the dance, though their gleam was hardly more than candlelight.

Four drummers played and sang; four revered Indians, standing in a row, sidled along, raising on tiptoes and blowing whistle at regular intervals. After a few songs were sung four women joined them; and the underlying theme of this seemingly monotonous ceremony was a prayer for better times, which formerly meant the return of the buffalo; a prayer to be wafted aloft by the "four winds of life."

As long as there are Indians who keep these traditional ceremonies in mind to pass them along to the next generation, there will always be genuine Indian Dances by Indians and for Indians, and where the white man will be welcome if he shows due respect.

When Joe Crowfoot and his Mary Many Chiefs reached the white man's stuffy, musty dance hall where the Jitterbugs were performing noisily and vehemently, they turned back for a ride through the fragrant pine woods—looking forward to the day when Joe in his costume of buckskin and feathers, and Mary in her modest, lovely beaded one, would take their places with the young and old under the stars and interlacing tree tops, to participate in what they truly enjoyed—an Indian Ceremonial.



Helen M. Post

Varied Tempo Gives Expression to Moods of the Dance

Crow Indians dancing during a tribal celebration on the Crow Reservation in Montana. On the left is Joseph Medicine Crow, who received a Ph.D. degree in anthropology recently from the University of California. He spends his summers working at farming with his people on the reservation. At the right is Robert Howe, who said when this picture was taken: "Why, I'd rather dance than eat."

His Passion Was Picking Posies

By a Staff Artist

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Excellent Pimpernel

By Harold Hobson

London

Cambridge men, it is well known in Oxford, have minds far above the frivolous questions of sartorial exactitude. With singular felicity, therefore, Leslie Howard, in "Pimpernel Smith," the newest of British films, represents Professor Smith, the eminent archaeologist of Trinity College, as a scarecrow. There is no metaphor here; it is a matter of literal fact. There Professor Smith stands, with turnip head and grotesquely flapping arms, in the middle of a German concentration camp. But behind that strange and dilapidated disguise, his mind is working with all the speed and certainty that characterize at its best the most logical university in the world.

For Professor Smith is the Houdini of politics. As that eminent escapologist defied strait waistcoats, so does the Professor snap his fingers at the Gestapo. There is no newspaper editor, jailed for his outspokenness, no famous pianist tortured for the impurity of his blood, that he cannot rescue. He is a mild and nervous fellow, ill-dressed and not at all at ease in the world; but the sharpest brains in the German police cannot cope with him. The escapes he engineers utterly baffle them; indeed, they do more; they baffle us.

* * *

Consider this scarecrow, for example. We see Mr. Howard in the middle of the field, with an armed guard shooting at him. But how he got there, how he got away, and especially what his being there at all had to do with the escape which a few minutes later is casually mentioned, are matters beyond our questioning. Mr. Howard's methods, in fact, remind us of the serial writer who got his hero imprisoned in a steel tube sealed up at both ends, and then refused to write the next instalment without a rise in salary. The editor called together the rest of his staff, and together they cudgelled their brains to guess how the young man was to be rescued. Could he do this? Could he do that? When they failed to devise any plausible escape, they gave in over the salary, and waited breathlessly for the explanation.

It came in these words: "With one tremendous leap, Claude was free." It is in a similar masterful fashion that Professor Smith pulls off his rescues. A single moment of concentration by that gigantic intellect, and the most difficult of escapes is accomplished. Professor Smith, in fact, is a one-man reply to the Blitzkrieg.

* * *

Anyhow, he is a very witty reply. "Pimpernel Smith," besides being exciting, in spite of its manifold absurdities, is very amusing. It has a delicious scene in which a very stout Reich Minister (Francis L. Sullivan), arguing that before he can overthrow the English he must understand them, proceeds to examine the phenomenon of English humor. There is something at once pathetic and engaging in his failure to find anything funny in an extract from what he refers to as "the famous humoristic journal, Punch"—"So you have met an officer and a gentleman? Bring them both along." This Reich Minister divides with Mr. Howard the honors of the film. He is a most memorable character. Villainous in the highest degree, there is yet a most charming simplicity about him. He makes the blood run cold, and at the same time warms the cockles of the heart.

It is to him that Smith, escaping in the darkness over the Swiss border, audible but invisible, utters these mysterious threats of the return of avenging forces which in actual experience are now being symbolized in the V's that are splashed from one end of Europe to the other. The end of the film thus coincides with what has become part of the high strategy of the Allied Governments. It is, in fact, an admirable production, thoroughly to be enjoyed, one of the best things that British—or foreign—studios have ever made.

Tchaikovsky at the Stadium

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Though no one would be likely to call Tchaikovsky a neglected composer, his operas have remained among the stepchildren of genius in this country. "Pique-Dame" and Eugène Onégin" have had a scattering of performances, including a handful, each, at the Metropolitan; and here and there "Oxana's Caprice," "Mazeppa," or "Iolanthe"—the last-named not difficult to distinguish from its Gilbert and Sullivan namesake—has served some experimental or college group. But no one of the lot has ever come "repertory" in the sense that the Tchaikovsky symphonies and the Tchaikovsky ballets have.

Because the new season is to bring a further attempt to acclimate "Pique-Dame," not by the Metropolitan but by the promising New Opera Company of which Mrs. Lytel Hull (the former Mrs. Vincent Astor) is the chief backer, there was more reason than there might have been otherwise to take note of an all-Tchaikovsky program recently at the Lewisohn Stadium which drew generously on the scores of "Pique-Dame" and "Eugène Onégin." But although there were two soloists from the Metropolitan, Jarmila Novotna and Charles Kullman, the audience was not of a size to indicate either a change of heart on the part of those who are familiar with this music, or an upsurge of curiosity among those who are not.

* * *

The Czech soprano and the American tenor were to be credited with sympathetic and vocally adept projections of the various excerpts they undertook, though in both instances their tones were rather light in competition with the weighty accompaniment provided by the Philharmonic-Symphony under Efrem Kurtz. They sang in English, which is to be the language of the approaching stage revival. If a translation must be used—and Russian is not yet a language of opera in this country, except when some such institution as the Art of Musical Russia brings together a group of émigrés—there can be little to recommend the use of a German text for "Pique-Dame" or an Italian one for "Eugène Onégin" in preference to English, as was done at the Metropolitan.

In quality, the English heard at the Stadium did not rise above the ordinary level of opera translations as found in the published scores and the "correct librettos." But it served to bring home more clearly the personal note that is in this music, particularly when it is heard in intimate surroundings. Though the Lewisohn Stadium could present no example of that last condition, the words of the singers were quite generally understood, thanks to their clear diction and favorable amplification. Mme. Novotna again was to be commended (as she was in last season's performance of "The Bartered Bride" at the Metropolitan) for the pains she took in the shaping of vocables that had only the slightest trace of an accent and that a charming one.

* * *

There remains something curious about the failure of the Tchaikovsky opera melodies to exert the same kind of popular appeal that similar melodies in the symphonies assert. The curve of phrase is often much the same, yet it is the musical epicure who is most attracted to Tatania's "Letter Scene" or Lensky's lament over the lost visions of his youth; whereas the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Symphonies and the "Nutcracker" Suite are not exactly morsels for the gourmet. Some one has said that Tchaikovsky's best melodies are those built on descending intervals. As a generalization, this would seem to apply to the operas quite as much as to the symphonies, though exceptions are to be found in either case. Lensky's air presents an interesting counterpart in this respect for the chief themes of the first and final movements of the "Pathetic." But it has never been whistled and hummed with any such widespread show of affection as have the symphonic tunes.

* * *

Still, there is something to be said for music that epicures turn to, long after it has failed to win and hold a place among the perennials. If Beethoven's "Fidelio" represents a special case in point, it is not too extreme a statement to say that "Eugène Onégin" and "Pique-Dame" stand in much the same relation to the Tchaikovsky symphonies that "Fidelio" does to the Beethoven symphonies, different as are their qualities and characteristics. Neither composer was completely at home in the theater. The approach to opera was consequently less bold than to the symphonic medium. Something of the tentative, or at least the consciously restrained, entered into the operatic writing. But with this went a measure of sensitiveness that for some ears provides a welcome respite from excess of climax and emotional thunders. It is to be found in the music of Tatania as it is to be found in that of Leonore.

"House of Mystery," by Charles Burchfield

Winner of the Watson F. Blair Prize in the twentieth international exhibition of water colors now on view at Art Institute of Chicago.

Chicago Water Color Exhibition

By Charles Fabens Kelley

Chicago

The annual water color exhibition, generally considered the liveliest of the shows the Art Institute offers, is this year being shown until Oct. 5. As usual, it is a large show—over 500 works in all, including drawings, pastel, and all types of water color techniques.

Naturally the interruption of international communications has seriously diminished the showing of work from foreign countries, but through assignments to dealers a number of good things from outside the United States are to be seen, 19 foreign countries being represented.

The exhibition includes four smaller ones, a one-man show by Andrew Wyeth, another by Charles E. Burchfield, one by Chagall, and a group of paintings by the younger artists of Latin America.

As might be expected, the Chagall gallery is bright, colorful and whimsical—a series of fantasies presented with a highly sophisticated naïveté. They are intended to be ridiculous in many instances, and one can never doubt the skill or the intention. I have always felt, however, that fantasies have a tendency to kill each other off, and it is unfortunate when they are all confined in one room, instead of being scattered gaily about to brighten more somber galleries. Nevertheless, the way to appraise the work of a man is to see a lot of it together.

Burchfield's gallery is very impressive; he has probably never been whimsical in his life, but rugged sincerity and emotional intensity shine from all his works. His compositions are well designed and thoroughly integrated. His color range is narrow, and yet he achieves richness of effect, notably in his "Freight Cars Under a Bridge." There is a monumental quality in his compositions, which always emphasizes the dignity of the subject matter—a relief indeed from the surfeit we have been having of wisecracks in paint. Burchfield does not seem to possess a single trick of technique in a medium which is notoriously tricky, but he needs no tricks. Every stroke comes straight from the heart. One of his pictures, "House of Mystery," won the Watson F. Blair Prize of $600.

Andrew Wyeth is par excellence a skillful technician. His palette too is restricted, but there is a somber brilliance to his low tones that is very appealing. Much of his composition is based on sharp, often harsh, value contrasts, and the unerring dash with which the colors are brushed on is virtuosic indeed. He knows his subjects well—rocky coasts, fishermen, tides, New England houses. Yet in spite of your admiration for these handsome pictures, you cannot help feeling that something is lacking. The forms are superficial, and there seems to be no intensity of feeling, no love of form.

The young Latin Americans are for the most part directly derivative of contemporary European formulae, and rather disappointing, but a small scratchboard drawing, "Dancers," by Mario Carreño of Cuba, is a masterpiece.

To a casual observer, the show divides itself into two classifications, the gloomy and the flippant, but this would be an unfair generalization. I believe that American water color painters are at the top. They can say what they want to say in so many different ways, and all of them convincing. They have a fine sense of color, can draw and compose with great skill. I'd like to see them work with a little more regard for what they say. Just now they seem to be too much concerned with how they say it.

A New Play by Lady Longford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Lady Longford's play, "Lord Edward," staged for the first time recently at the Gate Theater by the Longford Productions, revolves round the person of one of the most romantic and most popular of Ireland's many ill-fated patriots and heroes, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, second son of the first Duke of Leinster. Lord Edward figured conspicuously in the rebellion of 1798 as leader of the United Irishmen, an organization founded for the purpose of preventing the threatened union of Ireland with Britain and the abolition of the Irish Parliament in Dublin.

Lady Longford has approached her subject unemotionally and has written a play which presents two historical figures without embellishment or distortion. The play deals only with the last four months of Lord Edward's eventful career. The opening scene is set in a country house near Dublin, the home of Lord Edward's aunt, in March, 1798, when the plans for the coming rebellion are already complete. Another visitor is Lord Castlereagh, his cousin, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, who has come to throw out a hint to Lord Edward that he would do well to leave the country and that no impediments would be placed in his way by the Government, which is about to take action against the United Irishmen.

* * *

The hint is thrown away. Lord Edward confides his plans to a friend, who immediately divulges them to Lord Castlereagh. The upshot is that most of the United Irishmen are arrested and Lord Edward becomes a fugitive. Eventually he is tracked to his hiding place and arrested. The final scene takes place in Mountjoy prison, where Lord Edward — who has been seriously wounded—is awaiting the trial he does not survive to face.

In Lord Edward and Lord Castlereagh, Lady Longford has drawn two contrasting characters: Lord Edward, impulsive, ardent, and patriotically sincere, in domestic life delightfully human; Lord Castlereagh, cool and courteous, possessed of a deep sense of duty to his country, and not, as he is sometimes represented, a calculating and ambitious office seeker. The play presents no moment of great melodrama nor does it rise to any flights of patriotic oratory, and the dialogue flows easily. The scene of Lord Edward's capture is well conceived and convincingly contrived, albeit it does not take place on the stage. It is adroitly led up to in the preceding scene, which begins in a calm atmosphere and gradually works up to excitement as the soldiers arrive outside the house and creep indoors to capture the sleeping fugitive.

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One of the most brilliant scenes is the last, in which Lord Castlereagh visits in prison the wounded Lord Edward. Here Castlereagh is portrayed not as the triumphant persecutor of political opponents but as the courteous minister of state who respects the views of his prisoner and regards him as an honorable gentleman who has gone astray. There is no bitterness between the men.

The acting honors go to Ronald Ibbs, as Lord Edward, and to Blake Gifford, as Lord Castlereagh, with the rest of the company excellent in minor roles.

J. J. H.

Opera in Mexico City

By Charles Poore

Mexico, D. F.

The first season of opera that Mexico City has had in some years was inaugurated with a brilliant performance of "The Bartered Bride" at the Palace of Fine Arts on July 1.

Time was when opera gave the Mexicans great delight. In the middle of the nineteenth century, and even before, every social and political event of importance was celebrated by gala opera performances, as when "Norma" was produced at the coronation of Maximilian as Emperor. Sometimes two opera companies were playing here simultaneously.

Often turbulent conditions in the country closed the theaters temporarily. The 1910 Revolution brought most of the theaters to bankruptcy; but in 1919 a company was assembled, including many stars — Caruso, Stracciari, Rosa Raisa, Claudio Muzio, Edith Mason, with Garigio Polacco, director.

* * *

The present season of the "Opera de Mexico" represents for the first time a truly native project. The interested sponsors have formed an Opera Association, headed by Sra. Ana G. de Icaza, the brilliant wife of the present director of the Palace of Fine Arts, and with an executive committee which includes the composers Manuel M. Ponce and Luis Sandi. It represents, too, the culmination of planning that has been in progress for months, and that was responsible for the recent very creditable performances of "The Magic Flute."

At that time the wish was voiced that there might eventually emerge a permanent opera company; a wish that now seems to be fulfilled, at least in part.

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The works scheduled for production, in addition to "The Bartered Bride," are "Die Walküre," "Salome," and "Carmen." To many it seems regrettable that no work by a Mexican is on the list. There was produced in Patzcuaro in February, and later staged in the Arbeu Theater here, a music drama, "Tata Vasco," by Miguel Bernal, that many music lovers desired to see adequately produced on the big stage of Bellas Artes.

The leading roles in the current season are being sung for the most part by visiting artists—Dorothea Manski, Rose Pauly, Eyvind Laholm, Lorenzo Alvary, Charles Alexander, John Walsh. The Valkyr maidens are Mexican, English, American.

The performances have brought to light some extraordinarily talented young Mexican singers, notably Irma Gonzalez, who as Maria in "The Bartered Bride" proved herself possessed of a fresh, vital, and true voice, as well as of real acting ability. Also in "Die Walküre" two young Mexicans distinguished themselves: Maria Luisa Henriquez, as Fricka, and Enriqueta Legorreta, as Sieglinde.

The Shooting Gallery

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

There is a delightful essay by Virginia Woolf with the title, "How should one read a book?" For the musical reader this might be a synonyn for "How should one listen to music?" Her most urgent advice is "to take no advice, to follow your own instinct, to use your own reason, to come to your own conclusions." Could any counsel be better? From this point of view, books and radio talks on so-called "musical appreciation" are reduced to something very like first aids to musical self-depreciation.

Blurring preconceptions, Virginia Woolf believed, must be banished: "Do not dictate to your author (or composer); try to become him. Be his fellow-worker and accomplice. If you hang back, and reserve and criticize at first, you are preventing yourself from getting the fullest possible value from what you read (or listen to)."

But to open ourselves wide "to the fast flocking of innumerable impressions" is only half the process. These fleeting shapes must become one. "Wait for the dust of reading (listening) to settle, for the conflict and the questioning to die down; . . . the book (composition) will return, but differently. It will float to the top of the mind as a whole. And the book (composition) as a whole is different from the book (composition) received currently in separate phrases." Then the friend of the writer or composer must become his severest judge. The latest and least work "has a right to be judged with the best."

This is followed by the illuminating sentence: "And we may be sure that the newness of new poetry and fiction is its most superficial quality and that we have only to alter slightly, not to recast, the standards by which we have judged the old." Among other reflections singularly applicable to the listener to music, new or old, is a hint of the importance of curiosity and even of the pleasures of "rubbish-reading"—a subject with delightful possibilities in music. Perhaps it should be added that the words bracketed in the foregoing passages are interpolated only for explicitness.

The average listener, compared with the ordinary reader, is surprisingly incurious. The idea of a "wild dedication" to "unpathed waters, undreamed shores," in Camillo's phrase, leaves him stone cold. He prefers to stay safely at home gazing at the old familiar faces of the classics. Unlike the famous man who cried, "I love fools' experiments; I am always making them," he shrinks from adventure. As one heard a concert artist put it the other day, "Why bother about this contemporary 'funny stuff' when it takes a lifetime to know the classics?"

* * *

But what do they know of the classics who only the classics know? To go from the classics to the modern—from Beethoven to Bartók, from Schubert to Stravinsky—is, as Virginia Woolf says in the parallel of writers, "to be wrenched and unrooted; to be thrown this way and that." What more wholesome and instructive process could be experienced by the "set," the "Stayer-put," who, reversing the habit of the ancient Athenians, spend their time in nothing else but hearing some old thing?

A regrettable example of this incuriosity occurred the other day when a first performance of a new String Quartet (No. 2) by Lennox Berkeley was given by the Stratton String Quartet at the Cambridge Theater in London. If it be true that no musical work is complete without its listeners, quite a lot of this string quartet failed to turn up on the present occasion. This was a pity because the composer has given listeners precisely those pleasurable opportunities so vividly described by Virginia Woolf. She also urged the importance and influence of the criticism that never finds its way into print. Its ultimate effect on the author or composer is by no means negligible. Most professional criticism is done in a printer's devil of a hurry. When works "pass in review like the procession of animals in a shooting gallery, and the critic has only one second in which to load and aim and shoot and may well be pardoned if he mistakes rabbits for tigers, eagles for barndoor fowls, or misses altogether and wastes his shot upon some peaceful cow grazing in a further field."

* * *

Here is a pot-shot or two at the new string quartet—wishing the best of luck to the peaceful cow. A first hearing revealed at least three admirable qualities: first, rhythmical vitality—in discussing the time-dimension of music no less a critic than Sir Donald Tovey complained that modern music rarely has any sense of movement at all; second, some very effective string color; third, a sensitive feeling for an intimate but difficult medium. A composer may "get away" with musical moboratory in orchestral writing—instances will occur to everyone—but the string quartet is an aristocratic, not a soap-box medium, merciless alike to poverty or vulgarity of musical thought.

Lennox Berkeley never strains his medium by thinking in terms of the orchestra. The ideas may be less important than their treatment but they have the life of movement and the quality, so often missing in "paper music," of spontaneity. And in this quartet romance finds no difficulty in using a "modern" idiom. Like cheerfulness, she is always breaking out, and soon, no doubt, we shall hear her lisping in the blackboard numbers of atonalism.

Every new work is an adventure to the musically curious which, undertaken in the right way, heightens perceptions and discrimination. Our own individual taste, Virginia Woolf affirms, is our chief illuminant. It has to be fed lavishly; for even those who can enlighten us "are only able to help us if we come to them laden with questions and suggestions won honestly" in the course of our listening—"They can do nothing for us if we herd ourselves under their authority and lie down like sheep in the shade of a hedge." In the shooting gallery of criticism perhaps it is pardonable for the critic to waste a shot or two at these sheep!

A Dealers' Group Show

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

A new venture in the summer exhibition field materialized last week in the form of a large co-operative dealers' exhibition. Eleven prominent firms dealing in contemporary American art joined to make the event possible, assembling from 15 to 20 oils apiece, a medium-sized group of sculpture, and representative selections of water colors and prints. At the Fine Arts Building, where the National Academy customarily holds forth, the three large galleries are comfortably filled with the works of artists whom these firms regularly sponsor. They include selections from galleries long known for their interest in American art, such as the Macbeth, Kraushaar, Kennedy, Milch, Babcock, and Grand Central galleries, and others of prominence such as the Downtown, Midtown, Kleemann, A. C. A., and Associated American Artists galleries.

Perhaps the precedent of the New York World's Fair, where during the last two summers exhibitions of Old Masters and modern artists were held successfully, had something to do with the planning of this experiment. Perhaps the falling off of art patronage under present conditions weighed strongly in favor of such an undertaking. Possibly, too, the knowledge of New York's prominence as a summer tourist center gave rise to the idea of evolving some easier plan for the visitor than a tour of the galleries separately entailed. Such points came up for consideration early this summer, it seems, when representatives of leading art galleries met to study the advantages of holding a co-operative group display. And all of them may be regarded as pertinent to the problems of art promotion and appreciation.

* * *

The resulting exhibition certainly makes it a simple matter for the visitor to take in a representative group of contemporary art such as one ordinarily finds or expects to find in the local galleries. Not all the big names in American painting are represented, but a good portion of the brighter talents sponsored by alert organizations are included. In the oil section, for example, there are first-rate landscapes by such painters as Herbert Meyer of Vermont and Charles Sheeler of New York—the one representing a purely naturalistic point of view, the others a studied and decorative realism.

There are many others of somewhat similar prominence, of course, regionalists such as Thomas Benton, whose "Moonlight on the Osage" is a charming idyl; Grant Wood, whose study of horses is typical of the Iowa farm country, and Peter Hurd, who brings up a spirited ranch subject in his "Fourth of July." One of the most prominent landscapes shown is Russell Cowles' New Mexican prairie scene, with cattle and storm clouds breaking in dramatic showers, and in contrast is John Costigan's dynamic landscape with figures, characterized by its original force of rhythm and color. Paul Cadmus, who caused a storm of controversy with his satirical "The Fleet's In" several years ago, offers in "Hinky-Dinky Parlez-Vous" another commentary of the same crassly realistic order.

There are some good portraits—notably those offered by the Grand Central Galleries—which make a specialty of standard types in stock. Two of the best, for example, are Wayman Adams' virtuosic portrait of the late Jerome Myers, a fellow artist, whose personality is vividly interpreted in the work. Another portrait painter is Sidney Dickinson, whose "The Derelict" shows similar technical skill in character portrayal.

* * *

No particular group of works, however, dominates the show, which contains a liberal variety of subjects of all familiar categories. No doubt there are shown fewer paintings of the impressive proportions that one usually associates with the Fine Arts Building. Most of the canvases, in fact, have been held down strictly to a reasonable medium in size, and good spacing has been achieved throughout. In fact, the hanging committee has been singularly successful in avoiding the temptation to include too many pictures, in no instance, so far as paintings are concerned, piling them high on the walls.

The intent, evidently, in respect of sculpture, was to include only a few representative examples, or enough to give a furnished appearance to the galleries. At the same time there are several fine things included, such as Paul Manship's decorative "Acteon," and Mahonri Young's beautiful "Alkmene," a composition of a woman and child which follows the classical form, but achieves with it a result both vigorous and personal.

Neither the print showing nor that of water colors is large, but the two walls given to the former and the similar space devoted to the latter prove ample for the selective effect achieved.

As neither the Whitney Museum collection of American art nor the collection at the Metropolitan Museum, which is being reinstalled, is on view this month, the dealers' show has come at just the right time. Visitors wishing to see a good representative American art show during their stay in New York will not be disappointed. They may very well feel amply rewarded.

Musical Instruments Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Glasgow

Notwithstanding enemy bombing, an exhibition has been opened in the Kelvingrove Art Galleries which illustrates the story of the development of musical instruments from primitive times to the present day. The exhibition does not pretend to be exhaustive, but, nevertheless, it is integral. The observer can here trace the genealogy of the instruments in use in a modern orchestra back to the rattle, drum, reed pipe and stringed instrument of early man. He can see for himself the actual types of instruments for which Bach and Beethoven wrote their music.

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University of Washington Rowing Dominates the Nation With Numerous Coaches

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—In the history of rowing in the United States there has never been a time when graduates from one university dominated the coaching field as do Washington-trained coaches today. Nineteen are filling coaching positions in various universities and colleges throughout the nation and 11 of the number are head coaches. Members of this group coached four out of the five crews that won the eight-oared Olympic championship for the United States. More remarkable still—these victories were all in succession. Yale won in 1924; California in 1928 and 1932; and Washington in 1936.

Ky Ebright (now in his 18th year at the University of California) has the best modern record of all the Washington-trained coaches. Since 1927 his crews have won two Olympic titles; five times captured the championship of the Pacific Coast; five times were victorious on the Hudson and his 1939 crew established the present record of 18:12.3-5 for the Hudson four-mile course. All Ulbrickson (who succeeded Rusty Callow at Washington) is a close second with an exceptional Olympic victory at Berlin in 1936; 10 Pacific Coast championships; and four triumphs on the Hudson—the last two in succession.

Yale was the first of the eastern schools to engage a Washington graduate as head coach and when Ed Leader accepted the position he took three assistants with him. Pennsylvania soon followed Yale's example and engaged Rusty Callow who took Jimmy Matthews with him as his assistant. Ebright brought Russ Nagler with him to California; Chuck Logg went first to Princeton and is now at Rutgers; Bob Butler was coach for the Navy for a time and later went to Yale; Fred Spuhn followed Logg at Princeton; George Murphy went to Wisconsin; Tom Bolles and Harvey Love to Harvard; Harrison Sanford and Norman Sanjou to Cornell; Ellis McDonald to Marietta; and Bob Moch to Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The strangest thing about this almost-national desire for Washington-trained rowing coaches is that the stroke they teach (with minor modifications) was evolved by a man who never rowed a competitive oar in his life. Al Ulbrickson told the "stranger than fiction" story very interestingly some time ago in the Saturday Evening Post.

In 1906, while trainer of the White Sox of the American League, Hiram Connibear was appointed trainer to the University of Washington football squad. At the end of the baseball season he went to Seattle and began his duties with the Huskies. During the course of a conversation with Louis Grinstead, the athletic manager, Connibear was told that the university was in need of a rowing coach. Jokingly, he replied—"I'd make a good rowing coach." Instead of treating the matter as a joke, Grinstead told him to study up on the subject and said there were books in the library. Connibear secured a book on rowing, became intensely interested, and today that book can be seen in the library with the marginal notes made by Connibear.

All the books that Connibear read emphasized the long layback but after experimenting he became firmly convinced that that was not the best method. Next he experimented with a bicycle. Turning the bike upside down he would stroke the front tire with the palm of his hand making the wheel spin. Experimentation taught him that when he used a stroke slower than the speed of the wheel a check resulted. Next he found that it helped considerably if he gave a little snap to his palm toward the end of the stroke. He realized that in order to keep the wheel spinning smoothly and continuously, his palm (at the instant it struck the tire) must be travelling at a speed equal to or greater than the speed of the revolving wheel. Applying the same principle to rowing it followed that there must be a snap to the blades the instant they were anchored in the water. Also they must be "shot" from the water at the completion of the stroke. To Connibear it didn't seem reasonable that a long stroke was better than a short one, particularly if the shorter stroke were scientifically applied. Gradually what was to become known as the Connibear stroke began to take form and on June 1, 1907, he achieved his first success. Stanford had defeated California at San Francisco in April and was invited to meet Washington at Seattle. Twenty-five thousand spectators lined the shores of Lake Washington and cheered on the Huskies who, with their short lay-back and masterful swing, proved too good for the Stanford eight using the long reach and sweep.

By 1913 he had definitely evolved his stroke and a smashing victory over Stanford and California earned him national recognition—an invitation to compete on the Hudson which resulted in the Huskies finishing in third place. The entry of the United States into the World War forced cessation of rowing at Washington and in September 1917 Connibear passed on at his home.

However, among the students at Washington were men capable of teaching the Connibear "comfortable" stroke and when rowing was resumed Ed Leader was appointed head coach. In 1922 the Huskies finished second on the Hudson to the Navy eight and so impressed were the Yale officials that they signed Leader to a contract. Rusty Callow succeeded Leader at Washington and his crews won on the Hudson in 1923 and 1924; finished second in 1925; and then (with Ulbrickson as stroke) won in 1926. When Pennsylvania engaged Callow, Ulbrickson took his place and (fortunately for Washington) is still in charge. His performance this (his fourteenth) year in moulding a championship eight out of four of the 1940 varsity, two from the jayvees, and two without previous competitive experience, constitutes one of the outstanding coaching accomplishments in American rowing history. The success of Leader, Callow, Ebright, Ulbrickson and Bolles is evidence that Connibear was right in 1910 when he said—"We are on the road to something worth while." **H. A. R.**

By-Plays

Sox Infield

In reminiscences last week regarding former and present Boston Red Sox players, we considered the two battery positions. This week we will take up the four infield positions.

Of the present-day infielders there are two who certainly must be considered among the best at their positions. They are Jimmie Foxx at first base and Joe Cronin at shortstop. We would also like to say that Bobby Doerr at second base has at times given indications of being worthy of the second base selection.

Of the previous first basemen we would name Jake Stahl as Foxx's leading rival. Stahl was a good batter and fielder although his batting was far below that of the present Sox captain. We regard Foxx as one of the best Red Sox first basemen of all time.

Brilliant Shortstops

The Red Sox had two very brilliant shortstops before Cronin came on the scene. They were Everett Scott and Freddie Parent. Scott was one of the best fielding shortstops we have seen. He was not a great batter, but his groundcovering and sureness in handling the ball more than made up for his not being a great batter.

Parent was one of the smallest men ever to play the position. Very fast of foot, he covered a lot of ground and gave the spectator many a thrill. Choosing, however, between Scott and Cronin is a difficult task. Cronin is the better batter and a good fielder although we do not regard him as quite up to Scott's standard in the latter phase of the game. We lean slightly toward Scott although we do believe our choice may well be challenged.

At second base we must admit that no player at that position for the Red Sox has ever stood out as above the average run of second basemen. Hobe Ferris, who used to pair with Parent, seems to us to be most worthy of the call. If Doerr could reach the standard he has often indicated he can reach, we would be inclined to rate him above Ferris. At any rate we believe that this would be the weakest position on a Red Sox all-time team no matter which of the two was selected.

Third Base

When it comes to third base there is no argument at all. It must go to Jimmie Collins, who was unquestionably one of the greatest third basemen of all time. The Sox also had a fine player in Larry Gardner, former Vermont alumnus, but neither at bat or in the field was he Collins' equal. Of the third basemen we saw over a 50-year period, Collins and Bill Bradley of Cleveland were the best. As a fielding third baseman Collins was as graceful and smooth as Lajoie was at second. It was a picture to see him come in for a bunt and throw the man out at first.

And so as we watched the present-day Sox play and thought back through the years since Boston entered the American League, we decided that if we could see the best infield that could be presented from all the players the club has had, we would see Foxx at first; Ferris at second; Scott at shortstop, and Collins at third.

G.M.R.H.

No Hits, No Runs

DURHAM, N. C., Aug. 2 (AP)—Texas Jack Kraus, southpaw pitcher, hurled a no-hit, no-run game here last night as the Durham Bulls blanked the Greensboro Red Sox, 6 to 0, in the opening game of the series.

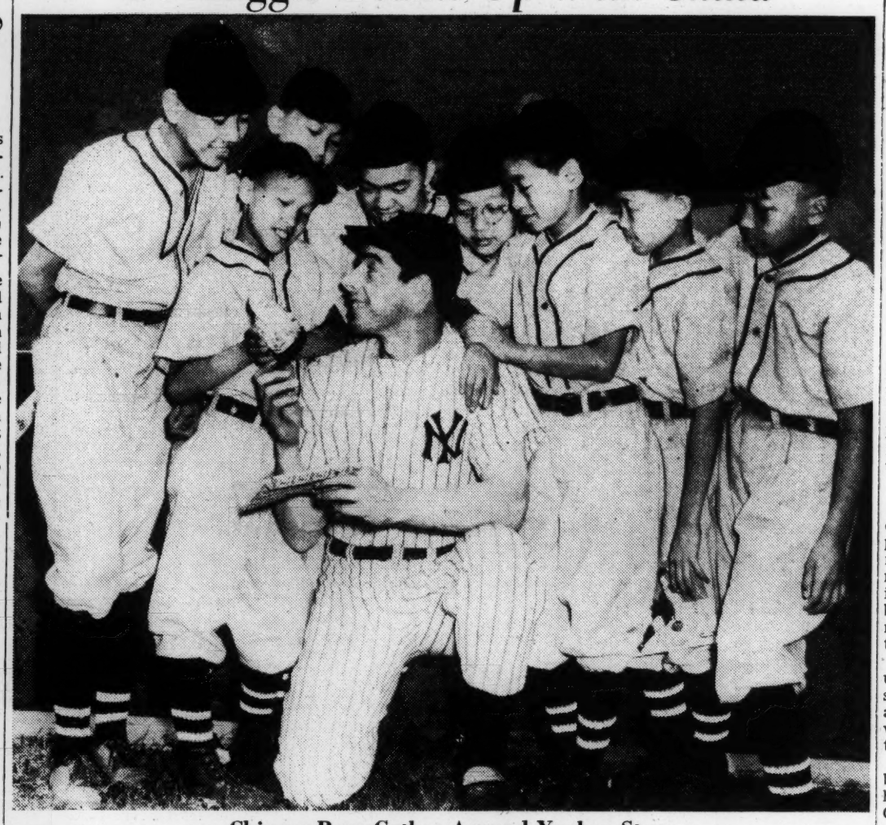
Only 27 batters faced Kraus during the contest. One man got on base by a walk, but was erased by a double play in the second inning.

Coaches Named

CHICAGO, Aug. 2 (AP)—Homer Norton, head football coach and Athletic Director at Texas A & M, and Lynn Waldorf, Northwestern University's grid mentor, will be two of the five All-Star team coaches to prepare the collegians for a game with the Chicago Bears August 28 in Soldier Field.

●BASEBALL●
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
Seats at Fenway Park

Di Maggio Teams Up With China



Chinese Boys Gather Around Yankee Star

Boys baseball team from New York's downtown Chinatown recently invaded Yankee Stadium to present the great Joe Di Maggio with a gift in token of appreciation of his ability.

Mandly And Leonard In Golf Favor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug 2 (AP)—It may be the same as counting chickens before they are hatched, but veterans were freely predicting today that by sunset Holly Mandly, Jr., of Hartford and Tommy Leonard, Jr., of Nashua, N. H., would be the New England Amateur Golf tournament's finalists.

All that Mandly, Connecticut open champion, has to do is to eliminate Joe Goldshinsky of New Haven, New England Public Links champion, and then go on to beat the winner of the Dom Soccoli of New Britain-Art Williams of Bridgeport match.

All that Leonard, New Hampshire champion, has to do is to defeat Ed Martin of Weston, Mass., twin brother of the 1940 champion, Leo Martin, who was dethroned yesterday, and then go on to lick the winner of the match between Ted Bishop of Auburndale, Mass., and Art Peterson of Fitchburg, Mass.

The eight reached the quarter-final round yesterday at the New Haven Country Club.

Going into the final won't be new to Leonard, University of Virginia law school student, or the dark-haired Mandly. Leonard was runner-up last year, while Mandly has twice won this tournament, in 1935 and again in 1939.

The play of Mandly and Leonard has been very impressive and their meeting, should it materialize, in the 36-hole final on Sunday would be very popular.

N. E. Amateur Golf

Second Round

Dom Soccoli, New Britain, defeated Art Gedney, New Haven, 1 up.

Art Williams, Bridgeport, defeated Dave Sullivan, Canton, Mass., 2 and 1

Joe Goldshinsky, New Haven, defeated Paul Sabo, Bridgeport, 1 up (22 holes).

H. J. (Holly) Mandly, Jr., Hartford, defeated Corp. Bob Knowles, Camp Edwards, Mass., 3 and 2

Ted Bishop, Auburndale, Mass., defeated Walter Senna, New Bedford, Mass., 2 up.

Art Peterson, Fitchburg, Mass., defeated Charles Clare, New Haven, 3 and 2.

Ed Martin, Weston, Mass., defeated Syd Noyes, New Haven, 2 up.

Tom Leonard, Jr., Nashua, N. H., defeated Mel Demarais, Haverford, Mass., 7 and 6.

Detroit Union Printers Take Baseball Title

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 2 (AP)—Detroit won the thirty-first annual tournament of the Union Printers' International Baseball League as the six-day event ended yesterday.

The Detroit nine nosed out New York, 13 to 12, in the second game of a double-header after dropping the first, 5 to 4, in 11 innings.

The outcome left Detroit with a record of six victories and one defeat and New York with a record of four victories and two defeats. New York drew one bye.

Feller Safe

CLEVELAND (AP)—Bob Feller probably will finish the 1941 baseball season with the Indians before being called for military service, selective service officials have indicated.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	G.B.
New York	68	30	.694	
Cleveland	55	42	.567	12½
Boston	50	46	.521	17
Philadelphia	47	49	.490	20
Chicago	47	52	.475	21½
Detroit	45	55	.450	24
Washington	38	56	.404	28
St. Louis	38	58	.396	29

Results Aug. 1

New York 9, St. Louis 0.
Washington 8, Chicago 2.

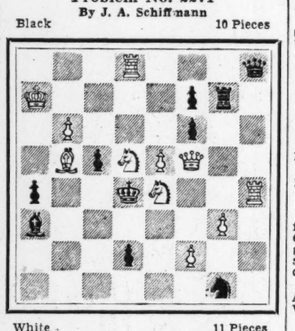
Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

Aug. 2, 1941

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2271
By J. A. Schiffmann

Black 10 Pieces



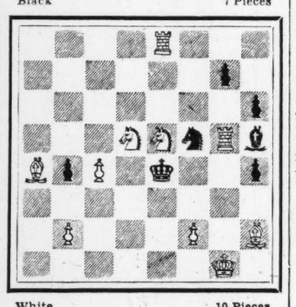
White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

(First Prize, British Chess Problem Society, 1930. The fourth "championship" two-mover from "A Century of Two-Movers.")

Problem No. 2272
By W. I. Lourie

Black 7 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Boston Transcript, June 22, 1937.)

Solutions to Problems

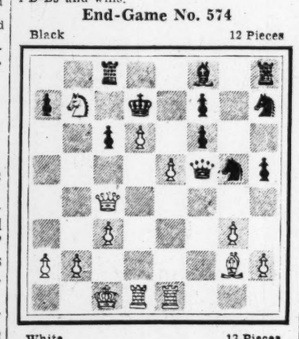
No. 2269. Q-B3

No. 2270. 1. R-R5 — B-K4
2. Kt-QB5 — .....
1. ..... — B-K2 or B-Q
2. Kt-B8 — .....
1. ..... — B(K) else
2. BxR mate
1. ..... — QB-K5
2. Kt-R5 mate
1. ..... — KB else
2. Kt-B8 — .....
1. ..... — QKt any
2. Kt-B8 — .....
1. ..... — KKt any
2. Kt-K2ch

God-Game No. 573. White wins: 1 P-B7, R-R8ch; 2 B-R4, R-QB8; 3 B-Kch, K-Kt4; 4 B-B3 and wins.

End-Game No. 574

Black 12 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

White to play and win

(Won by Tartakower in a blindfold game, Vienna, 1921. White mates in eight in the main variation!)

Kenneth S. Howard

The May-June issue of the American Chess Bulletin contains an excellent appreciation of its problem editor by a problem lover and composer equally as competent, Alain White. Mr. Howard's skill as a composer has been demonstrated by examples of his work in this column for many years. Readers of the Bulletin have had concrete evidence of his ability to conduct a high-grade and interesting problem department for the past six years.

Mr. Howard mingles chess with advertising and has written "How to Write Advertisements," published in 1937, and "Method of Sales Promotion," published in 1940.

New York State Chess Association Congress

The annual summer congress will begin Aug. 16 with the Genesee Cup tournament, for county teams. The Championship tournament will be from Aug. 17 to 23, and the Woman's Tournament, and Classes A, B, C, and D tournament from Aug. 18 to 23. For further information, write C. Harold King, Hamilton, N. Y.

Chauvenet Southern Champion

Louis R. Chauvenet, of Esmont, Va., is the new champion of the Southern Chess Association. This honor comes because of his triumph in the tournament which concluded in Atlanta, Ga., July 7, 1941. His score of seven wins, one draw and one loss, was a point better than the runner-up, N. Hernandez, of Tampa, Fla.

Chauvenet played on the Harvard team a few years back.

The game below shows how the veteran W. M. P. Mitchell, of Brookline, Mass., and an attendant of practically every chess tournament anywhere, fell before the many sacrifices of a King's Gambit.

King's Gambit

Chauvenet White	Mitchell Black	Chauvenet White	Mitchell Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	11 Q-R5ch	K-Kt
2 P-KB4	PxP	12 PxP	BxPch
3 Kt-KB3	P-KKt4	13 K-R	K-Kt2
4 B-B4	P-Kt2	14 RxP	B-B3 (a)
5 Castles	P-KR3	15 RxB	KxR
6 P-Q4	Kt-K2	16 Kt-K4ch	K-Kt2
7 Kt-B3	P-QB3	17 Q-K5ch	K-Kt3
8 Kt-K5	P-Q4	18 Q-B6ch	K-R2
9 KtxKBP	KxKt	19 Q-B7 mate	
10 BxBP	PxB		

(a) Overlooking another sacrifice. With 14 . . . Q-K, Black might save himself.

Ventnor Game

Weaver Adams had poor results with his favorite Bishop's Opening in the Ventnor City Invitation tournament. He lost three games, each with 4 Q-K2. The game below shows how the Manhattan Chess Club champion pushed home without letup.

Bishop's Game

Adams White	Pinkus Black	Adams White	Pinkus Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	14 CastlesQR	P-QR4
2 B-B4	Kt-KB3	15 P-QR3	P-R5
3 P-Q3	P-B3	16 B-R2	B-R4
4 Q-K2	B-K2	17 QR-K	P-Kt5
5 P-B4	P-Q4	18 Px?	BxP
6 PxQP	PxBP	19 B-K5	Q-B4
7 PxP	KtxP	20 KR-B	P-R6
8 BxP	Castles	21 RxKt	PxPch
9 Kt-QB3	Kt-Q5	22 KxP	PxR
10 Q-Q2	P-QR3	23 BxP	B-K3
11 KKt-K2	P-QKt4	24 RxB	RxBch
12 KtxKt	QxKt	25 KxR	PxR
13 B-QKt3	B-QKt5	Resigns	

Fine Repeats at St. Louis

Reuben Fine retains his open championship of the United States Chess Federation by leading the finals of the congress which concluded in the Hotel DeSoto, St. Louis, July 28th. His score consisted of 7 wins, no losses, and draws with B. Blumin in the 5th round, and F. S. Anderson, of St. Louis, in the 9th, when he was already sure of first. Second was Herman Steiner, of Los Angeles, with Weaver Adams, of Dedham, Mass., third.

Riggs-Kovacs Match Keeps Fans Alert

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 2 (AP)—The form chart says Frankie Kovacs will beat Bobby Riggs today in the final round of the Meadow Club tennis tournament, but the boys in the trade are inclined to disagree.

Frank has triumphed over Bobby five times in seven meetings this year, although Riggs won the last time out—a four-set affair four weeks ago at Indianapolis.

Off their semifinal victories yesterday, there wasn't a great deal to choose between them. Riggs dawdled through four sets with Gardnar Milloy, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1, 6—3, while Kovacs shellacked Ted Schroeder 6—2, 6—4, 6—2, in three straight.

Schroeder, who lost to Riggs last week in the Sea Bright tournament, thinks Kovacs should beat Bobby.

But the other players installed Riggs as a favorite.

Finals of the women's tournament at nearby East Hampton brought together Hope Knowles, the surprise contender from Philadelphia, and Pauline Betz of Winter Park, Fla.

In semifinal matches Miss Knowles disposed of Louise Brough of Los Angeles, 7—5, 6—2, while Miss Betz eliminated Dorothy May Bundy, defending champion, 6—1, 1—6, 6—1.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct	
St. Louis	62	35	.639	
Brooklyn	61	36	.629	1
Cincinnati	53	42	.558	8
Pittsburgh	51	42	.548	9
New York	45	46	.495	14
Chicago	44	53	.459	18
Boston	38	57	.400	23
Philadelphia	26	69	.274	35

Results Aug. 1

Cincinnati 5, Boston 1.
Pittsburgh 6, New York 3.
Brooklyn 5, Chicago 4.
Philadelphia 2, St. Louis 1.

Indians Buy Embree

CLEVELAND (AP)—In an effort to bolster the skidding Indians, Charles (Red) Embree, 21-year-old righthanded pitching star of the Wilkes-Barre, Pa., team was purchased by the Cleveland baseball club.

Detroit Far Behind 1940 Flag Speed

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the Detroit Tigers moved into Fenway Park this afternoon for a week-end series of two games with the Red Sox, they were lost in the shuffle of the second division. Just a year ago the Bengals were leading the Cleveland Indians and American League, and went on to win the pennant. What is wrong?

Of course, with Hank Greenberg in the army and Charlie Gehringer getting near the end of his active career, no one expected the Tigers to repeat in the 1941 flag race. However, at the same time nobody figured that Del Baker would slide under the White Sox and Athletics.

Fresh Rumors

As is the custom under such circumstances, rumors of Baker's departure are heard occasionally. The most recent had Jimmy Dykes the new Detroit pilot, with Baker moving down to his old post as third base coach. Probably nothing definite will be done until the close of the season, if then.

When asked to explain his failure to stay in the upper half of the standing Baker merely said: "We're a team that has to hit to win, and we haven't been hitting at the right time. Don't ask me why!"

In fairness to Baker it should be pointed out that the Bengals have had their troubles. The loss of Greenberg, naturally, was the most costly. Then Barney McCosky was out for about a month. Pat Mullin was the rookie sensation of the league before an injury put him on the bench for the rest of the season.

Newsom Slumps

Hal Newhouser and Johnny Gorsica, two of the best looking young pitchers in the majors in '40, have been disappointing. Buck Newsom is having a bad year, perhaps chiefly because he was not in shape when the season opened. Schoolboy Rowe and Tommy Bridges have not been consistent. Then, too, Rudy York has not hit as well since July 4th as he did before. It may be, as some critics predicted, that Rudy needs a Greenberg to set the pace for him.

However, the Tigers have almost held their own with the Red Sox this year. Early today their record was seven wins and nine losses against the locals. Washington has given Baker all kinds of trouble. The Senators have captured 11 out of 15 from the automobile city outfit.

* * *

Yesterday the Braves opened their series with Cincinnati, but at an inopportune time. Johnny Vander Meer, Red's pitcher of no-hit fame, was too good and the Stengel men lost 5-1 and made only two hits off the delivery of the left-hander, a single by Sibby Sisti and a double by Buddy Gremp. Vandy ran his string of strikeouts to 127 for the season. The Braves play a single today and a double-header tomorrow against the Reds.

Etten Climbs To Top Place With Batting

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (AP)—While Ted Williams continues to keep the American League ringing with his .400-plus batting average, a new hitting leader has popped up in the National League.

He is Nick Etten, first baseman of the Philadelphia Phillies, and he came along this week to oust Pete Reiser of Brooklyn from the rung he had occupied for weeks.

Etten lifted his batting average from .324 to .337 during the week while Reiser dropped from .333 to .331.

Williams, the raider of the Boston Red Sox, fattened his mark from an even .400 to a terrific .409. Joe Di Maggio of the New York Yankees clung doggedly to second with .379, a two-point advance.

The leaders:

American League

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Williams, Boston	85	276	85	113	.409
Di Maggio, N. Y.	100	399	96	151	.379
Travis, Washington	91	365	62	137	.375
Grace, St. Louis	67	200	33	71	.355
Heath, Cleveland	93	356	57	126	.354
Siebert, Phila.	85	327	50	115	.352
Cullenbine, St. L.	92	361	58	103	.342
S. Chapman, Phila.	87	331	64	115	.328
Cronin, Boston	91	336	64	108	.327
McCosky, Detroit	72	273	45	89	.326

National League

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Etten, Philadelphia	92	329	49	111	.337
Reiser, Brooklyn	86	335	72	111	.331
Hopp, St. Louis	80	233	53	76	.326
Cooney, Boston	79	293	32	95	.325
Mize, St. Louis	79	301	44	97	.322
Vaughan, Pitts.	75	270	47	86	.319
Hack, Chicago	97	371	75	117	.315
Slaughter, St. L.	98	386	67	121	.313
Walker, Brooklyn	91	299	52	93	.311
Moore, St. Louis	94	387	74	120	.310

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 1

International League

Rochester 6, Baltimore 0.
Newark 9, Toronto 7.
Syracuse 7, Buffalo 4.

(Only games)

American Association

Milwaukee 5, Minneapolis 2.
Toledo 6-8, Indianapolis 2-4.
Louisville 4-5, Columbus 2-5 (2nd called end 12th).
Kansas City 5, St. Paul 4.

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 4, Seattle 3.
San Diego 5, Los Angeles 2.
Portland 4, Oakland 3.

(Only games)

Texas League

Fort Worth 13, Shreveport 4.
Dallas 3, Beaumont 1.
San Antonio 6, Oklahoma City 5 (13 innings).
Houston 3, Tulsa 3 (tie, called end 9th by agreement).

Southern Association

Knoxville 6, Chattanooga 4.
Nashville 6, Atlanta 4.
Birmingham at Memphis, rain.
New Orleans at Little Rock, rain.

Eastern League

Hartford 8-9, Binghamton 1-0.
Albany 2-2, Springfield 1-6 (1st 13 innings).
Scranton 9, Elmira 5.
Williamsport at Wilkes-Barre, doubleheader, rain.

Defense Jobs May Prevent Stars From Going to Omaha

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Within the next four weeks national attention on golf will be focused upon the U. S. amateur championship, primary interest centering upon who are entered, next upon results in the sectional qualifying rounds, and then upon the championship proper at the Omaha Field Club, Aug. 25 to 30. Because of the fact that so many golfers now have jobs on defense work, a number of prominent amateurs either are in the Army or expect to be called soon, and the distance, time, and expense of a trip to Omaha, it is pure guess work now; to know exactly who will participate in the sectional qualifications and who will actually make the trip if they qualify.

Fisher to Compete

Among the past winners who expect to compete at Omaha is Johnny Fischer of Fort Thomas, Ky., who expects to be called up for the Army shortly after the national. Fischer is long and straight off the tee, as well as long and accurate with irons. His inconsistency has been with the putter.

Being a great theorist of the game, he is one of those amateurs ever willing to experiment with clubs or alterations of swing. Back in early May, getting in some practice for the national open, he slightly injured his right hand, which prevented him from participating in the sectional qualification.

That was the time Johnny took to acquire a new putting stroke. He decided to adopt the Horton Smith style, the "right angle" theory, as he expresses it.

"Without a doubt," he wrote to a friend, "my proficiency is gradually bearing some resemblance (to Smith), and by practising an hour each evening I have gained confidence."

But evidently he did not get proficient enough, for he played in the Chicago open and his first two rounds netted 77-77—154, whereby he failed to qualify for the last two rounds. He had excellent company, for Vic Ghezzi, the New P. G. A. champion, took a stroke more. The new putting stroke? In the 36 holes he had nine three-putters and on one green he used up four. If there is any moral to the story it is, use the stance and method which seem most natural and comfortable to yourself. It is the one department in the game where the individual has to work out his own salvation.

Joke on Smith

Speaking of Horton Smith and the final round of 63 which won him the St. Paul open, the joke is that after his last practice round for the tournament he expressed the opinion that: "The greens are not good; the scoring this year will be high." Very likely the greens had not been groomed for the tournament play. In any event, Smith changed his tune after the third round and opined that he "could not believe these greens could improve so much." Then in that 63 he knocked in 10 one-putters.

The fact that Smith's total of 276 only gave him a margin of one stroke over Ralph Guldahl, that three men broke 280, three had 280 and two more 281, bears out my recent sum-up of the easy mid-summer scoring potentialities of the Mid-West and Northwest courses. Smith's 63, for that matter, only duplicated what Harry Cooper did in one round of the St. Paul open in 1935, when Smith himself had a 64. A more brilliant performance, except that it was made in private play, was Eyron Nelson's 62 at Inverness, just before he went to St. Paul. At St. Paul Nelson did not get that hot, though his rounds of 73, 70, 70, 68 were nothing to be sneezed at.

Scoring Feats

Speaking about amazing scoring feats, I can't refrain from telling the story brought back from the superlative Pine Valley course at Absecon, N. J., earlier in the year. It was about J. Wood Platt of Philadelphia, the man who came into national limelight by defeating Francis Ouimet in the national amateur of 1919 at Oakmont.

Platt, so the story goes, started a round at Pine Valley 3, 2, 1, 3, an ace and a total of nine strokes for the first four holes on a course where nines on some holes are not infrequent. The fourth green is adjacent to the clubhouse, and the clubhouse is where Platt headed after that start, with the laconic remark, "Who would want to spoil that start?"

Amateur Golf Slowed Down Through Draft

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (AP)—No athletic group appears to have felt the effects of the draft more than the amateur golfers, most of whom are about the proper age to fill uniforms.

Only 650 have filed entries for this year's championship August 25-30 at Omaha, compared with 755 who were footloose a year ago. The entries were closed last night.

Out of this total, 143 will qualify in trials during the next fortnight at 28 points throughout the country. Six former U. S. amateur champs and one former winner of the British amateur qualify automatically.

Kemp Wicker Sold

CHICAGO (AP)—Kemp Wicker, left handed pitcher, was sold by the Dodgers to their Montreal farm club of the International League.

WHERE TO DINE

BOSTON

EVERY DAY ...
HARD BOILED EGG AND VEGETABLE SALAD PLATE
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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day's sales	678,990
1941 volume to date	82,617,399
1940 volume to date	134,597,385

Stock Market Is Generally Uneven Today

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (AP)—Soaring quotations for cotton and wheat futures today tended to obscure dealings in the stock and bond markets.

Changes in the price control bill, even before being presented to Congress, which would lift ceilings on agricultural commodities substantially, touched off heavy speculative demand farm staples. Cotton shot up around $5 a bale and wheat, at Chicago, jumped 1½ cents a bushel. Cotton eventually backed down from the best.

On the stock exchange textile shares, supposedly beneficiaries of the Government's "freezing" of all silk holdings in this country, pushed up 1 to 2 points. Among these were Industrial Rayon, Celanese and Rayonier.

Dealings slowed after a fairly fast start and many leaders shifted over a narrowly irregular groove near the final hour.

Improvement was exhibited by U. S. Steel, American Telephone, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Allied Chemical, Eastman Kodak, Anaconda, and Sears Roebuck.

Buoyancy faded from the rails, the majority of which were virtually unchanged. Standard Oil (N. J.) and Texas Corp. retreated further as the gasoline sales curfew for Eastern Seaboard states was to go into effect tomorrow. Chrysler slipped, along with Douglas Aircraft, Montgomery Ward, and Republic Steel.

Bond Market Quiet

In the bond market today gains slightly outnumbered declines in minor fractional changes for the short session.

There was indication the confusion over interest payments on half a dozen foreign issues might be cleared up with granting of a license for release of funds to pay amounts due on Japanese government 6½s, among those on which trading was banned yesterday.

Among corporates which improved in value were Baltimore & Ohio convertibles of '60, Erie 5s of '75, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69 and Armour of Delaware 4s of '55.

The handful of transactions at lower prices carried downward Frisco 4½s of '78, Portland General Electric 4½s and Western Maryland 4s among others. Gotham Silk Hosiery 5s, relatively inactive, sold 4¾ below the last previous sale, reflecting difficulties facing the silk industry.

Employment in Steel Industry Rises To New Peak in June

NEW YORK (AP)—Employment in the steel industry rose during June for the fifteenth consecutive month, the American Iron and Steel Institute reported.

Wage earners and salaried employees reached a new peak of 638,000, an increase of 6,000 over May. A year earlier steel employment totaled 535,000.

The Institute said total pay rolls in June amounted to $110,504,000, slightly less than May pay rolls of $115,267,000 because of fewer working days. In June a year ago steel pay rolls totaled $77,388,000.

Wage-earning employees earned an average of 99.2 cents an hour during the month compared with 98.1 cents an hour in May and 85.9 cents in the same month last year. The average work week of wage earners was 38.2 hours against 39.7 hours the previous month and 35.9 hours a year ago.

Daily Crude Oil Output Increases

NEW YORK (AP)—The nation's daily average crude oil production increased 193,900 barrels in the week ended July 26 from the previous week to a total of 3,869,950 barrels compared with 3,690,400 in the like week last year, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

Refineries operated at an estimated 91.4 per cent of potential capacity, or an average daily run to stills of 3,920,000 barrels against 88.5 per cent and an average of 3,805,000 the week before.

Finished and unfinished gasoline stocks declined again to 86,945,000 barrels at the end of the week, compared with 87,920,000 barrels a week earlier and 89,937,000 in the corresponding week of 1940.

Total gasoline production amounted to 12,860,000 barrels against 12,562,000 barrels last week.

Aviation gasoline stocks were 7,542,000 barrels compared with 7,740,000 barrels in the previous week.

Imports of crude and refined oils for the week totaled 1,492,000 barrels, a daily average of 213,143 barrels against 1,780,000 barrels and a daily average of 254,286 barrels for the week before.

Increase in Price Of Sugar Announced

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Refiners announced a price increase in the wholesale sugar market.

Effective Aug. 2, the new price on cane granulated will be $5.20 a hundred pounds and will apply to both eastern and western territory. The price had been $5.10 since March in Pacific territory and $5.05 east of the Rockies. The new level will be the highest since October, 1939.

The price of refined followed the upturn of the last two days in the New York Raw Sugar Market.

—1941— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53⅜	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	53½	53½	53½	Jul 30
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	2	50⅜	50⅛	50⅜	A'g 1
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
22⅜	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	3	21½	21	21½	+ ¾
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	13	13	13	A'g 1
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	2	44	44	44	+ ⅛
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	4	⅛	½	½	A'g 1
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (½)	10	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
⅜	⅜	Alleghany Corp	4	½	½	½	
9¼	5½	Alleg pf xw	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	4	18¾	18¼	18¾	A'g 1
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	3	24½	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	A'g 1
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	163	163	163	+1
11¾	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jul 24
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
8⅛	5¼	Allied Stores	10	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
84	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	83½	83½	83½	Jul 31
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	3	30⅛	30	30	
22⅞	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	3	21	20⅝	20⅝	A'g 1
1¼	¼	Amal Leath	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
18	10	Amal Leath pf	1	18	18	18	Jul 28
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	3	60½	60½	60½	— ½
187⅛	143⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	2	181¼	181¼	181¼	A'g 1
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	11	42⅜	42	42⅜	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Am Bk N (.20g)	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	2	7	7	7	A'g 1
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	A'g 1
2⅞	1	Am Cable & R	126	3	2¾	3	— ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	1	88¼	88¼	88¼	— ¼
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179	179	179	Jul 16
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	3	32⅞	32½	32½	+ ⅛
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	77	77	77	A'g 1
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jul 30
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	1	110½	110½	110½	— ⅜
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jul 29
7¾	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jul 31
19	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ½
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 30
5	3¾	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun 27
1⅛	⅛	Am & For Pow	8	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 1
18½	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	3	19⅛	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
223¼	143¼	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	8	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅜
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	1	36½	36½	36½	A'g 1
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	19	4⅛	4	4	
32½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	3	32½	32¼	32½	Jul 31
51	44⅛	Am Home (2.40)	9	51	50¾	51	A'g 1
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
24¼	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	Jul 29
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	10⅝	Am Inv Ill (1)	5	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	5	47½	47½	47½	A'g 1
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	4	14½	14½	14⅛	— ½
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	5	93½	93½	93½	A'g 1
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	12	12½	12⅛	12⅜	A'g 1
5⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	4	5	5	5	A'g 1
20⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	9	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(4⅛k)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
39	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	8	30¼	29⅞	30¼	A'g 1
¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	18	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
⅞	4⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	A'g 1
10¼	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 31
45⅝	34	Am Sm&R (1½g	3	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ⅛
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	4	151½	151½	151½	A'g 1
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	44½	44½	44½	Jul 30
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	4	25¼	25¼	25¼	
11¼	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	A'g 1
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	1	11	11	11	Jul 30
20½	13	Am Sug R (½g)	6	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅜
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	3	92¾	91	91	—1¼
19½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	7	154½	154¼	154⅜	— ¼
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	3	70⅜	66¾	70⅜	Jul 31
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	2	71	71	71	
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	155	155	155	Jul 31
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	87¼	87¼	87¼	Jul 31
83⅜	51½	Am Woolen	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
74¼	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	A'g 1
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	1	6½	6½	6½	
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	55	55	55	— ⅞
20	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	14	29	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅜
16	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jul 30
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 23
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 30
30	26	Arch-D M (.85g)	2	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	111¼	111	111	A'g 1
5½	4	Armour Ill	9	5	4⅞	4⅞	A'g 1
68	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	2	67	66½	66½	A'g 1
64	60	Arm Ill pf	1	70	70	70	+6
34⅜	23	Armstrong(1¼g)	3	28½	28⅜	28⅜	A'g 1
9	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	2	9	9	9	Jul 31
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jul 30
10⅛	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	3	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
87½	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	2	87½	87½	87½	Jul 22
100	87	Assd D'2 pf(14k)	1	100	100	100	Jul 31
35½	26	Associates (2)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	Jul 30
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	5	30	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	3	66	65⅞	65⅞	— ¼
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	8	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	3	29½	28¾	28¾	A'g 1
41½	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	4	41⅛	40½	41½	Jul 31
24¼	19⅛	Atl Refining (1)	5	22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	4	109½	109¼	109½	Jul 31
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	Jul 30
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	Jul 31
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	9	9	9	Jul 30
27⅜	13⅝	Austin Nichols	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	8	3⅝	3½	3⅝	

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	32	5⅝	5⅜	5½	
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	9	8¾	8½	8¾	
8	5	Bangor & Ar	7	7⅝	7½	7½	
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
9⅞	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	9	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	Jul 31
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.45g)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	28	28	28	
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	3	27	26⅞	27	A'g 1
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	113½	113½	113½	Jul 31
8½	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	6	7¾	7½	7½	— ¾
40	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	6	38½	38⅜	38½	
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	A'g 1
57	54½	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	54½	54½	54½	Jul 25
34¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	A'g 1
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (4½g)	10	76	74¾	75	—1⅜
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	122	121⅝	121⅝	A'g 1
30	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	1	29⅛	29⅞	29⅞	A'g 1
23	16½	Black & Deck(2)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	A'g 1
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	Jul 25
18¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	37	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	2	30½	30½	30½	A'g 1
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co (.90g)	7	20	20	20	
20⅜	16	Borg-Warn .80g	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	2	3	3	3	
39⅜	30	Bower Roll B(3)	2	37⅜	33⅞	33⅞	
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp (.20g)	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 30
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	1	19½	19½	19½	
41	30	Briggs & S(1½g)	1	30	30	30	Jul 29
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	42	42	42	Jul 24
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 30
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	4	12¼	12	12	A'g 1
33½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	Jul 28
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	12	20¼	20	20	Jul 31
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	2	11½	11¼	11¼	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
34¼	23¼	Budd Wheel .45g	4	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	A'g 1
33¾	27½	Bullard Co (1g)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	A'g 1
20⅞	15¾	Bullova Wat (2a)	2	33½	33½	33½	A'g 1
20⅞	15¾	Burling (.95g)	12	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+1⅛
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	6	56⅜	56	56⅜	Jul 31
9⅜	7⅝	Burr Add (.45g)	1	9	9	9	
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
67⅜	41½	Butler Br (.30g)	3	63¾	63¾	63¾	
22½	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	Jul 30
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	A'g 1
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	4	11	11	11	Jul 30

C

22¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	2	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	A'g 1
1⅛	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	2	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
15⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	2	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	47	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	2	36⅞	36¾	36⅞	A'g 1
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jul 31
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	A'g 1
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	A'g 1
81¾	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	2	80⅝	80½	80⅝	+ ⅛
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	1	48	48	48	
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	48	29⅜	28⅞	28⅞	+1⅛
10½	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	5	9¼	9⅛	9	A'g 1
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	5	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
12¼	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
4	2½	Century Rib M	6	4	3¼	4	Jul 28
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	4	32	31¾	32	A'g 1
30⅜	27⅜	Cert-teed Prod	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	A'g 1
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	2	19	19	19	Jul 29
21¾	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	1	21	21	21	
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	3	13½	13⅜	13½	Jul 28
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	6	38⅛	37¾	38	
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100	100	100	Jul 31
37⅜	21¼	Ches Corp	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	A'g 1
19¼	8⅜	Chi & E Ill	3	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	A'g 1
5¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
3	⅛	Chi Great West	1	3	3	3	
10⅜	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
3⅞	5	Chi Mail O (⅛e)	3	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ¾
19½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	5	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	41½	40½	40½	Jul 31
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	Jul 24
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 31
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 1
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	¼	⅛	Jul 31
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jun25
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¾g)	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
27⅛	1⅛	Childs Co	3	1⅝	1½	1⅝	A'g 1
72⅛	55	Chrysler (3g)	11	57¼	56¾	56⅞	— ⅞
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.60g)	6	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
3½	2¼	City Stores	2	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ¼
40¼	30¼	Clark Equip 1½g	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ¼
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	1	29	29	29	Jul 30
40	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	6	39½	39¼	39¼	A'g 1
37¾	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	4	37¾	37½	37½	— ¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	1	93½	93½	93½	— ½
72½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	Jul 17
14⅜	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	1	13⅜	13½	13⅜	— ⅜
1031½	1003¼	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jul 29
30¼	18½	Collins & A 2½g	3	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	A'g 1
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	1	18	18	18	Jul 31
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (.90g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	1	16	16	16	A'g 1
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	2	3	3	3	
92½	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	77½	77½	77½	Jul 30
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	2	6¼	6	6	— ¼
26¾	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26	26	26	A'g 1
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	2	81	81	81	Jul 30
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	2	24¾	24⅝	24¾	+ ⅛
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	Jul 28
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	2	106	106	106	Jul 29
11⅞	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	2	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
55⅜	21⅞	Com'th & South	94	⅛	⅜	⅛	
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	59	59	59	A'g 1
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	1	26½	26½	26½	
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	5	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
136⅜	22½	Cons Airc (2g)	27	36⅜	36¼	36⅜	
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	2	12½	12½	12½	Jul 31
8⅛	5¾	Cons Cop (½g)	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
23⅜	17¼	Cons Ed (1.60)	6	19	19	19	
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	A'g 1
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jul 29
11	7¼	Cons F pf (½k)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	A'g 1
3⅛	2¼	Cons Laundries	5	2½	2½	2½	Jul 29
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	8	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
3⅛	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	9	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	2	7	7	7	+ ½
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	30	30	30	+ ½
106⅝	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101½	101½	101½	Jul 30
16½	12½	Container (¾g)	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
5	4⅜	Cont Bak (new)	26	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
102⅞	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	5	102½	102	102	— ⅞
40½	31⅜	Cont Can (1g)	3	36¾	36⅜	36¾	
9⅛	6⅜	Cont Dia F (1)	1	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
44¾	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	44¾	44⅜	44⅝	+ ⅜
4⅛	2⅝	Cont Motors	2	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
26¾	17⅜	Cont Oil (¾g)	5	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
23½	15½	Cont Steel (½g)	1	21	21	21	Jul 31
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.40g)	1	16½	16½	16½	
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	Jul 30
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	4	53⅛	52½	53⅛	+ ⅞
4⅞	3¾	Coty Inc (⅛g)	9	4½	4⅜	4⅜	A'g 1
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	6	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	A'g 1
9	4⅜	Crosley Corp	7	8⅞	8½	8⅞	Jul 30
27⅝	19⅝	Crown C&S(½g)	3	23¼	23	23¼	A'g

Commerce and Finance

Sweeping Price Curb Bill Carries Concession to Farmers

Business and Industry

Babson Weighs Value of War, Peace Stocks

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass.—Investors of the United States and of Canada are beginning to wonder whether they should begin to hedge by buying "peace" stocks. Obviously, the answer largely depends upon the duration of the War and the kind of "peace" which comes. If it is an armed peace, then the present war industries will continue prosperous for some time; but if it is a real peace, then look out for terrific industrial changes!

Probably the first to be hit would be the aircraft manufacturers. The largest steel companies, such as U. S. Steel and Bethlehem, and large textile manufacturers, such as American Woolen and Pacific Mills, may also suffer. Manufacturers of munitions, and especially the big machine-tool people and the anthracite coal producers, expect to get a bump. As to what will happen to retail trade is very debatable. Priorities and price fixing will not prevent a shortage of such goods; but may not such a shortage make people then scramble to buy them or something else?

Huge Window-Glass Output

Personally, I am very bearish on almost all railroads following the War, especially after the reconstruction period. This must apply to such companies as are now prospering from war orders. If the rails are to suffer, then one should expect declines in the rail-equipment industry companies such as Pullman, Baldwin, and American Car and Foundry. The same may apply to shipbuilding. Reading the newspapers, one would think that 50 per cent of United States industrial energy is given to war work. Yet, statistics show that only about 10 per cent is so engaged. What the Canadian figure is, I do not know.

On the other hand, it seems as if it would keep all the window-glass manufacturers of the world busy for years to re-glass Europe and Great Britain! The movies should also do a great business after the War. The air-transportation lines should do better than ever, while the chemicals, such as du Pont, Eastman, Union Carbide, Monsanto, American Cyanamid, etc., should do well. Some bankers are also recommending the electrical-equipment and food industries as good peace stocks; but I am not too sure.

As to what will happen to the automobile industry—this is anyone's guess. After the War, the industry will lose war business and increase pleasure-car sales; but labor and other factors may interfere. There is also much disagreement as to how peace will affect our export business in the long-run. It may hurt it. There, however, is sure to be a great boom in exports during the reconstruction period. Our government is now storing food to offer starving Europe at the psychological moment when such an offer will help in forcing Hitler to quit.

No Reason for Pessimism

But why try to decide how long World War II is to last or what will be the peace terms? We know that God still rules this old earth and that the Hitler group will be put out of business. All nations are sure to learn something good from the conflict and it will be a better world in which to live. Hence, "investing-as-usual" may be the best policy. This means diversify broadly and avoid getting "hipped" on any one industry. Divide up your funds among all the leading 24 industries, but select safe stocks.

This means we should buy into companies which cannot be busted—that is, without debt or embarrassing preferreds (unless you buy the bonds or preferred). It means to seek industries with small labor costs and industries which are "coming" rather than "going." Select securities selling below their actual value and buy into companies operated by men of character. This last is of great importance.

It should be realized that American industries are in far better condition today than during World War I. They are largely out of debt and they are trying to play safe on war business. Most important of all, there is almost no speculation going on either in the war stocks or the peace stocks. All the speculating today is by the Federal Government which has issued securities to fabulous amounts!

But perhaps the sum-total of government and private debt does not now much exceed the total of 1929. At any rate, our Government bonds are all owned here at home by our own people. When looking at only the Federal debt, I am temporarily pessimistic; but when viewing the nation's debt as a whole, I am optimistic whether peace or war is ahead.

Outlook for New Industries

In discussing this subject, I have been conservative and assumed that the peace industries ahead will be only the same group with which we now are acquainted. Some new industry may, however, come along to absorb the costs of the War and give full employment to those now working on war orders. Think of the growth ahead in chemistry, synthetics, plastics, television, rayon, anti-knock gasoline, safety glass, and cheap cooling systems, not to mention new foods, etc. Perhaps a new cheap auto will be developed.

The possibilities of cyclotrons give the greatest enthusiasm to us optimists. These great electrical machines are breaking down atoms and changing one mineral into another. They are also preparing the way for heating our homes all winter from a teaspoonful of uranium and getting enough power from a cupful to run our factories for a year. This could greatly increase employment by lowering the cost of goods and raising the standard of living. All America needs is to be sure the preachers keep pace with our scientists and that we develop character so as to use properly our material blessings.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

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BOSTON, MASS.

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Union Savings Bank	Aug. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 20
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1

Drastic Powers Are Given President Under Price Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, August 2—The machinery for carrying out the proposed Administration anti-inflation price and rent fixing program has been introduced in the Senate and House, with a few last minute revisions indicating at the very start the difficulties that lie in the path of one of the most important experiments ever undertaken in the United States.

The bill gives sweeping economic powers to the Administration which would theoretically be exercised by the President. He is authorized through any agency he may designate to establish maximum or "ceiling" prices on any and all commodities and "services" connected with their marketing, but excluding wages. The zero point against which ceilings are to be measured is last Tuesday, July 29, which thus becomes a historic date for many subsequent economic tables. Allowances for adjustments may be measured against prices at this date.

Farmers Get Concessions

The concessions which had to be made at the outset were to the farm bloc, which in effect has been permitted to let the prices of basic crops advance to 110 per cent of parity before price-curbs go into effect. Until now 100 per cent of theoretical farm "parity" has been the goal of the Administration, and it has already caused prices to rise to the consternation of housewives in groceries and meat markets. "Parity" is determined on the purchasing power of the farmers' average dollar in terms of prices of manufactured commodities during the years 1909-1914.

Exempted from the bill, besides wages, are common carrier charges and public utility rates. Rents are included only in defense areas, and cover house or apartment accommodations that have rented at $15 or less per room since August 31, where they have already increased 10 per cent or more within the last 11 months. The Federal Government may not intervene in the rent picture until State or local authorities have had 60 days in which themselves to apply the President's recommendation.

The special treatment provided for the farmer in the bill should make it easier to pass the measure by mollifying the presumptive farm bloc opposition.

Provides for Prison Penalties

Civil and criminal prosecutions are provided with penalties running to $5,000 fine and a year in prison under the bill, as well as Federal licenses, as an alternative system, for persons engaged in marketing any commodities brought under restraint. Specifically exempted from the alternative licensing system are publishers of newspapers, magazines and books.

The buyer of any commodity may sue the seller if the latter has violated the price control legislation. Thus, if an electric refrigerator is fixed by regulation at a certain price, and if scarcity forces "bootleg" bidding above that price, the seller always faces the danger of action by the person to whom he has made the overcharge as well as Federal action.

A revolutionary feature of the bill is one permitting the Government to pay subsidies, in effect, to high-cost, marginal producers. The bill authorizes the President to buy and dispose of commodities in order to obtain maximum production from marginal or high-cost producers. Thus, if a manufacturer of electric refrigerators needed by the Army could produce a specific type at only $100 a box, but if the Government had fixed $90 as a reasonable ceiling, the Government, in order to encourage maximum output, might buy the output of these producers at above-ceiling prices.

An Appeals Court is proposed, its members named by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, from which appeal in turn may be taken to the Supreme Court.

Bethlehem Steel Expansion Program Is Running Far Ahead of Schedule

NEW YORK (AP)—The Bethlehem Review, house organ of Bethlehem Steel Co., discloses that the company's 780,000-ton-a-year plant expansion program was running far ahead of schedule.

The increase, begun last December as a 12-month affair, will be completed in November. Two of the five new furnaces already are in full operation at Bethlehem, Pa. One of these, with a capacity of 10,000 tons a month, was built in the record time of less than three months from the start of excavations.

Another new furnace, in Maryland, will go into operation Aug. 1, another will start work in September, and the fifth will be opened in November.

The company announced as a further contribution to the defense program a plan by which the 160,000 employees may subscribe for United States government defense bonds through the company by means of pay roll deductions.

Accounts at Peak In Savings Bank

NEW YORK (AP)—The number standing about $11,534,873 under banks rose 281,717 during the first six 1941 months to 15,906,157 on July 1, the highest in history, the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks announced.

Combined deposits at $10,606,223,748 were off a shade, however, standing about $11,534,873 under the figure as 1941 opened.

Mutual Savings banks, which operate in 17 States, continue to hold nearly one-sixth of American bank deposits, the association said.

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Commodity Prices Increase 0.6 P. C. In July 26 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.6 per cent during the week ended July 26 to an 11-year peak, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The rise brought the all-commodity index to 88.8 per cent of the 1926 average, now approximately 15 per cent above a year ago.

The recent advance was led by an increase of 1.6 per cent for textile products, stimulated by the raising of ceiling prices for cotton gray goods and yarns by the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, and increased tension in the Far East which caused raw silk prices to skyrocket.

Futures trading in silk was suspended and it is expected that ceiling prices will be fixed at a lower level.

Farm products rose 1.5 per cent and foods 1.0 per cent.

The textile products group index at 86.4 is at the highest level since February, 1930.

Wholesale prices for gasoline and cylinder oils continued to advance. Quotations were also higher for certain types of yellow pine lumber and for maple and oak flooring. Linseed oil, rosin and turpentine declined. Crude rubber rose 2.7 per cent during the week.

Price movements for agricultural commodities were mixed. Livestock and poultry advanced 2.4 per cent because of higher quotations for calves, steers, hogs and sheep.

Average wholesale prices of foods rose 1 per cent during the week to more than 21 per cent above a year ago.

(1926=100)

	July 26 1941	July 19 1941	July 19 1941	P.C. Changes to Jul 26, '41 From July 27 1940
Commodity grps				
All commod'ies	88.8	88.3	+ 0.6	+14.9
Farm products	86.7	85.4	+ 1.5	+31.4
Foods	84.6	83.8	+ 1.0	+21.6
Hides & leather	109.7	109.6	+ 0.1	+10.8
Textile products	86.4	85.0	+ 1.6	+20.3
Fuel & light mtls	79.4	79.3	+ 0.1	+10.6
Metal & products	98.6	98.6		+ 3.9
Bldg materials	102.7	102.6	+ 0.1	+10.8
Chem & allied	85.0	85.0		+10.7
Housefurnish'gs	95.5	95.4	+ 0.1	+ 6.1
Misc commod	81.8	81.7	+ 0.1	+ 5.3
Raw materials	86.4	85.5	+ 1.1	+23.4
Semimnfd atcls	87.8	87.6	+ 0.2	+13.3
Manufact prods	90.5	90.0	+ 0.6	+11.7
Com other than farm products	89.3	88.9	+ 0.4	+11.9
Com other than farm and foods	90.0	89.7	+ 0.3	+ 9.2

Allowable Consumption Of Rubber Is Reduced

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—Akron rubber circles said the OPM had cut August's allowable consumption of rubber about 28 per cent under June's consumption. They predicted further sharp reductions in available stocks of civilian goods.

The indicated quota would give the industry 61,200 tons to process in August. It has had 68,000 tons this month and had 85,000 in June, the record month for the industry.

A factory which does a large business in supplying tires for replacements said its August quota had been set at 71.5 per cent of June consumption.

House Ponders Joint Returns, Tax on Unions

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House worked leisurely toward the end of general debate on the $3,529,200,000 tax bill after hearing a proposal from the Democratic side that the assets of labor unions be subjected to taxation.

Aside from this labor tax proposal, which was made by Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, and about which the House could do nothing under the rigid parliamentary procedure, the third and last day of oratory before next week's final vote was marked by additional exchanges over a provision requiring joint tax returns by married couples.

Passage of the bill on Monday was predicted after minor amendments to be offered by the Ways and Means Committee are voted on and an attempt is made to knock out the joint return clause.

Representative Vinson began a debate by asserting labor unions were now exempt from the income tax. He read from replies to a questionnaire sent to 150 large labor unions by the naval committee which he heads.

Union Information

Saying that 35 of these unions had filed "complete" information showing assets on April 1, 1941, of $42,371,199, or an increase of 11 per cent since the emergency began Oct. 1, 1939, Mr. Vinson said:

"With the country sorely pressed for new sources of revenue, why should these organizations be exempt from paying their proportionate part of their assets?"

Mr. Vinson did not make plain whether he would tax the assets themselves or just the income from them. Under the so-called "closed rule" procedure governing consideration of the bill no such amendment could be offered from the floor except by the Ways and Means Committee and it has given no indication of doing so.

The Georgia Representative said the 35 unions which responded with all the "desired information" included 30 AFL unions, 4 CIO and 1 large independent union. The questionnaire went to 105 AFL and 45 CIO organizations.

The total assets of the 35 unions, he said, did not include gains and assets realized by the building trades unions or the unions organized in heavy industries.

The 30 AFL unions reported assets on April 1 last of $11,460,912, an increase of 12 per cent over Oct. 1, 1939; the CIO unions reported assets of $4,182,273, a gain of 64 per cent, and the unnamed independent union $26,718,013, an increase of 5 per cent.

Two House members hailing from the community property state of California where, as in eight other states, husbands and wives may file either joint or separate federal returns, tangled in the joint return debate.

Declared a Penalty

One, Rep. Bertrand Gearhart, a Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, called the compulsory joint return provision a penalty on marriage in community property states.

(When compelled to file a joint return, a couple sometimes must pay higher taxes than if two separate returns are filed.)

Mr. Gearhart cited the case of two young people, each making $10,000 a year. If single, he said, they would pay a tax of $1,469 each, but they fell in love and got married, the bill would hike their combined income tax by $4,338.

Rep. Jerry Voorhis, California Democrat, advocated the joint return for all, the bill provides, and denied that it was an attack on the "institution of community property."

He warned that if the joint return provision were knocked out it would be necessary to raise to 11 per cent the 5 per cent surtax proposed for the first $2,000 of an individual's income. This, he said, would be necessary to make up for the more than $300,000,000 in revenue the joint return would raise.

Replying to the contention that the joint return would hit most all taxpayers in community property states, Mr. Voorhis said 90 per cent of California taxpayers now file joint returns because "it doesn't make any difference to them."

Prices of Farm Products Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—The general level of prices received by farmers at local markets during the month ended July 15 advanced 7 points to continue a rise that has totalled 22 points since March, the Agriculture Department reported.

At 125 per cent of the 1910-14 average, prices of farm products were higher on July 15 than on any month since March, 1937. On July 15, last year, prices were only 95 per cent of the pre-war level.

U. S. Gold Imports Lowest in Weeks

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports dropped to $4,828,359 in the week ended July 23.

The Commerce Department, announcing this figure, said it was about one third that of the preceding week and the lowest for several weeks.

It included $3,347,648 from Canada.

Foreign gold deposits under earmark in the Federal Reserve banks increased $11,235,696 to a total of $1,944,513,695.

Silver imports were a little higher in the week, aggregating $1,045,342, and including $671,764 from Mexico and $154,859 from Canada.

Price Control Success Rests Finally on Public Co-operation

By G. R. Ericson

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Will inflation control be effective? It would be comforting to have it said flatly that it will, especially if the pronouncement be authoritative enough. While acres of white paper have been filled with many thousands of words about inflation and its disastrous effects upon modern economies, there is as yet no certainty that the wisdom of officials and economists distilled into laws or regulations will scare away or exorcise the specter. The indifferent successes and the many failures that have followed endeavors to stabilize prices have produced skepticism about current plans to harness inflationary influences.

Prices rise when the public buys if goods are scarce and money is not. And it looks as if Mr. John Q. Citizen is on a spending spree with more purchasing power in his pocket than for a long time.

In the last analysis, the effectiveness of legislation which calls for self-restraint or sacrifice depends for its success on the co-operation of the great mass of citizens. Voluntary participation due to partriotism or enlightened self-interest is the greatest bulwark of restrictive laws.

Of course it is patent to all by now that goods cannot be produced in sufficient quantity to meet normal civilian requirements and at the same time fill the tremendously accelerated defense needs. The production facilities of the nation must in large measure be concentrated on arms program. Already defense contracts total about $25,000,000,000, while Federal spending plans mount to over $60,000,000,000. As heavy industry becomes more actively geared to huge public expenditures, the larger wage totals and increasing dividend payments seek outlet in consumptive goods. These from now on will be made in lesser quantity, while dollars compete for possession. The inevitable result is a bidding up of prices.

Various Methods of Control

What are the various methods that has been proposed to keep prices stable? Reference to the first World War and examination of the British program show a number of procedures. As is so often the case with general propositions, their application is difficult and often productive of inequities. The main schemes are: Price fixing of only certain commodities; priorities in various industries; rationing of consumers; increased output of civilian goods; government borrowing from individuals through sale of Baby bonds, defense bonds, etc.; heavier taxation of corporate profit and of incomes; tariff reductions to keep down prices of certain imported commodities; the placing of larger excise taxes on civilian goods; curtailment of installment buying by imposing heavier down payments and shortening the period for payment; regulating extention of credit by banks and possibly by retail stores; putting a ceiling on rents and discouraging wage demands that exceed the rise in living costs; lowering of excess reserves of member banks; call for the reduction wherever feasible of Federal non-defense projects.

Most of these methods to restrain the dollar from becoming too yeasty are being used in America though not as yet with full force. The Administration has a bill yesterday introduced in the House and Senate which gives the President power to fix ceilings on prices, rents and services. The President is asked to use prices prevailing July 29 as a base or reference in fixing prices, though it is not mandatory. Rents will be fixed with reference to levels prevailing September 1, while farm prices cannot be fixed below 110 per cent of the parity price for such commodities or at less than the market price on July 29.

See Farmers Favored

The public is resigned for the most part to the use of these restrictions or means of control, though in the East there is a tendency to criticize what is felt to be a preferential price policy for agriculture, while farmers and others have become vocal about Federal disinclination to regard wages as a constituent of cost. In this connection it is noted that in the 12 months to July 26 while wholesale prices (Bureau of Labor Statistics) have risen 15 per cent, to an 11-year peak the cost of living as shown by the National Industrial Conference Board is up less than 3 per cent. In the 12 months ended May 31, Bureau of Labor data show that average hourly pay of workers in 90 industries gained 9.1 per cent and average weekly earnings 21 per cent. Since wages are so substantial a proportion of prices, there is valid argument for some restraint on wage increase during the emergency.

The question of wage control is one of the most ticklish that the Administration can face. It is not too much to say that it is political dynamite. No mention is made of it in the new price control bill awaiting consideration from Congress nor can the OPM or the OPACS under present powers exercise any noticeable control over wage rates. The voice of labor is increasingly strong and any attempt to enforce any kind of maximum rate of pay would create a political storm of the first magnitude. While Leon Henderson has said that he will have "a decided interest in unwarranted wage increases," it is altogether probable that the Government will seek to achieve its end through steeper personal income taxes and higher consumer levies. In that way, labor will share part of its larger earnings with the Government.

Retail Prices Lag

To date, the Government has tried to discourage price advances by piecemeal attempts. The difficulty is that while the clamor for certain price ceilings is intense, the proponents want other people's prices fixed and their own left free. The "freezing" of about 15 products whose prices have been fixed to date, have not prevented a creeping advance in the cost-of-living indexes. Wholesale prices of food are up 19 per cent in the last year, textile products 18 per cent, farm products 27 per cent, fuel and light materials 10 per cent and house furnishings 6 per cent.

One thing appears almost certain; retail prices which have not kept pace with wholesale advances, must eventually follow suit. The public cannot expect the retailer to be ground between higher wholesale prices and a stationary price to the consumer. Before long he will "mark 'em up" and probably not before then will the citizen wholeheartedly support the price controls urged by officials.

The skepticism over effectiveness of price control mechanisms arises in large part from the experiences of England and of the United States during the first World War. British control may be said to show growing effectiveness, though prices had risen in the first 15 months of the war between 30 and 40 per cent before the Government got the upper hand. It may be, however, that Britain would be affected in greater degree because it depends so largely upon imports for its footstuffs.

No one wishes to follow the German example, which, however successful, means thoroughgoing regimentation of peoples' lives. Price control in the United States must partake somewhat of experimentation. Even if only partially effective, students believe that American genius for organization will make it increasingly practicable and American good nature will make it in widening degree acceptable.

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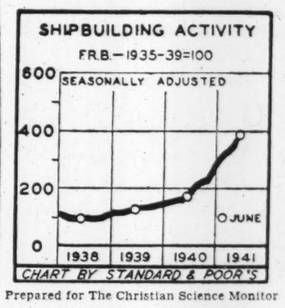
Shipbuilding More Than Double 1940



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Although the latest index of shipbuilding is more than double that of the similar month last year, replacement building is not expected to reach the present level of losses before the early months of 1942.

Westinghouse June Quarter Net Equal To $2.22 Per Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. reported indicated June quarter net profit of $5,941,137, equal to $2.22 a share on combined preferred and common stock, against $5,795,581 or $2.17 a share on the same basis for the June quarter of 1940.

First six months net profit this year was $11,568,401 equal under participation provisions to $4.33 a share on combined preferred and common stock, compared with $9,837,012 or $3.68 a share for the first half of 1940.

Westinghouse's orders booked for the first half were $301,126,952 against $135,556,693 in the first half of 1940; sales billed for the respective periods were $175,557,093 against $115,488,876.

The company said more than half its production now is devoted to national defense unfilled orders for such materials alone amounting to $200,000,000. Unfilled orders as of June 30 were $341,265,794, an increase of 295 per cent over the $86,386,749 on June 30, 1940.

Plan Offered To Spur U. S. Production

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 2—A 7-point program to spur lagging defense production and to avert the possible shutdown of thousands of businesses with the resulting unemployment of hundreds of thousands of workers, was made public by the American Business Congress, of No. 35 West Forty-Third Street, here today, in the form of a letter to William S. Knudsen, and Sidney Hillman, co-directors of the Office of Production Management. The Business Congress urged that:

Plan Outlined

"1. Every prime contract awarded should carry a provision for mandatory sub-contracting of a portion thereof wherever possible.

"2. The Office of Production Management should encourage and assist in the development of 'pools' consisting of a number of small plants whose facilities can be coördinated to produce defense goods.

"3. Procedure should be simplified and assistance rendered by O.P.M. officials to enable small manufacturers more readily to understand how they can participate in production of defense goods.

"4. Priorities should not be granted for new plant equipment until it is ascertained that existing facilities are inadequate.

"5. The allocation of civilian supplies should be coördinated with the change over from 'business as usual' to war-time industrial production.

"6. Unwarranted accumulation of priority materials by one group at the expense of another should be controlled.

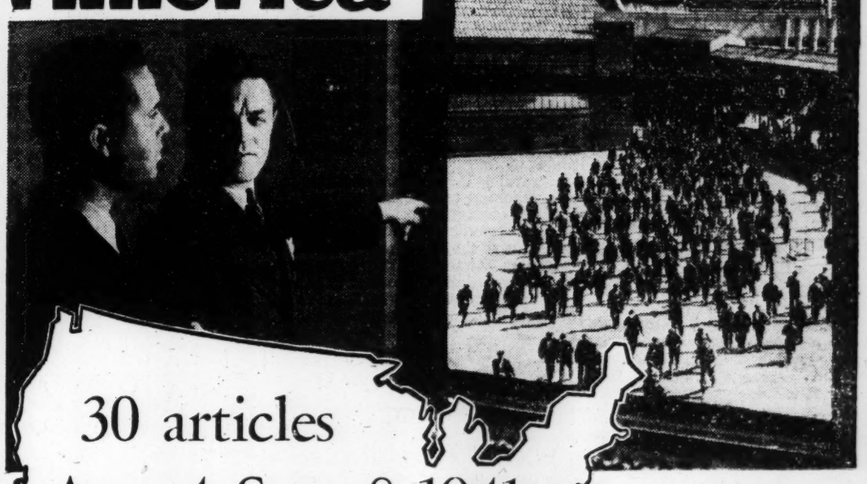
"7. Plans should be devised looking to the economic welfare of non-defense industries which face curtailment or shutdown."

Production Lagging

The Business Congress told the OPM heads the primary cause of both the lag in defense production and the threat to thousands of businesses was that an estimated 50 per cent of the nation's maximum productive plant capacity was not being utilized.

"As you know," the statement added, "small business concerns who pay out about 85 per cent of the nation's pay rolls are the most seriously affected. Yet while they face wholesale extinction, a handful of giant corporations are overloaded with about 75 per cent of all defense orders according to your Bureau of Statistics."

"Inside America"



30 articles
Aug. 4-Sept. 8, 1941
by
Richard L. Strout
Washington Correspondent

also, during the same period

"A STITCH IN TIME"

30 articles
by
Henry E. Ashmun
A lawyer gives helpful legal counsel and sound business advice

Every day, in '41, America is changing. What is going on here? The national defense program is reaching into all walks of life; factory workers, farmers, big and small town folks are growing more conscious of a community of interest and a common job to be done. This crystallizing American spirit is reported by Richard L. Strout, after a 6-weeks swing around the country. Remember Mr. Strout's "Claverly Street" stories? The same friendly, homely touch is in these articles, plus his understanding of national problems gained in years on our Washington staff.

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DEMOCRACY, CENTRAL AMERICAN STYLE
What It Means to Uncle Sam
R. H. MARKHAM sees it at work in Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica; and finds, in a rambling journey through those countries, revealing signs of our common danger and our common responsibility.
30 ARTICLES

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Retail Sales 20 to 24 P. C. Over Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Retail business activity failed to rise higher during the past week, but gave no signs of the seasonal decline usual in the summer, declares the weekly retail review by Dun & Bradstreet.

"Bolstered by the heavy buying of hard goods," continues the service, "retail trade continued at exceptionally high levels for this time of the year. Trading at wholesale was brisk, reflecting increasingly a sellers' market. In industry the rising tendency of production was tempered only by actual and potential threats of supply shortages. As July ended, output showed no more than a minor drop from its level a month earlier.

Some Lines Active

"The year's most severe heat wave stimulated buying in some lines, but left the week's retail volume somewhat lower at the end. Stores reported spotty results for ready-to-wear. Reductions in men's summer suits brought out heavy purchasing.

"Women's sportswear and vacation accessories generally sold well but shoe clearances were only fair. Brisk turnover was reported in V-for-victory merchandise, especially in jewelry and gloves. Furs and fur coats, which dominated fashion advertisements, frequently accounted for the bulk of store activity in apparel.

"Sales of home furnishings were termed surprisingly good in view of the rather unfavorable shopping weather. For many stores volume was hitting new records for this time of the year. Floor coverings and electrical appliances usually showed the biggest increases over a year ago. Furniture demand continued strong.

Shortages Noted

"As shoppers noted that shortages were beginning to creep into some merchandise lines, anticipatory purchasing frequently reached substantial proportions. Prospects of a curtailed supply of silk had already brought out a buying rush on stocking counters. Automobile sales, now about 20 per cent over last year, were as high as stocks would permit.

"Retail sales volume continued to average 20 to 24 per cent above a year ago, with part of the increase—estimated at less than 5 points—accounted for by price rises. Again the South led the country in percentage improvement, the increase for the entire region ranging between 28 to 32 per cent.

Gains for other sections of the country were estimated as follows: New England 20 to 25 per cent, East 18 to 23 per cent, Middle West 22 to 28 per cent, Northwest 16 to 20 per cent, Southwest 25 to 30 per cent, Pacific Coast 17 to 22 per cent.

Consolidated Edison 12 Months Net Equal To $2.06 on Common

NEW YORK (AP)—Consolidated Edison Co. of New York and subsidiaries reported for the 12 months ended June 30 net income of $34,590,306, equal after dividends on the preferred stock to $2.06 a share on the common stock.

This compared with $36,540,007 or $2.23 a share for the 12 months ended June 30, 1940.

For the June quarter net income was $6,999,452 against $7,548,630 for the June quarter last year.

Directors voted a dividend of 40 cents a share on the common stock or 10 cents a share less than was paid in recent quarters, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 8.

Citing a probable $4,000,000 jump in taxes over the 1940 levies, Floyd L. Carlisle, chairman, said the dividend cut was to enable Consolidated Edison to maintain a substantial margin of earnings over dividends on the common stock "in the present uncertain times."

Less Colored Rubber To Be Manufactured

NEW YORK (AP)—Red and white rubber galoshes and other fancy waterproof footwear will be discontinued to save rubber for defense, the Rubber Manufacturers Association announced.

Colors will be confined to black, shades of brown, and olive drab, the Association decided.

The elimination of unnecessary parts, substitution of cloth where possible and discontinuance of some styles will be other results of the rubber conservation program.

St. Regis Paper to Write Down Some Investments

NEW YORK (AP)—The St. Regis Paper Co. announced that stockholders at a special meeting at Watertown, N. Y., have approved the directors' recommendation to write down certain company's investments.

The affected investments were restated as $3,140,001 against the company's book valuation at Dec. 31, 1940, of $22,416,907.

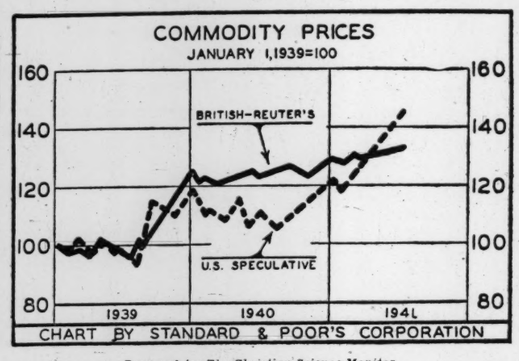
Roy K. Ferguson, president, said the revision "aids in preparing the way for a resumption of dividends on the preferred and common stocks" but he added that a definite date for dividend resumption could not be predicted.

Pepperell Mfg. Dividend

By the Associated Press

The Pepperell Manufacturing Co. announced a dividend of $4, payable on Aug. 15 to stock of record at the close of business on Aug. 7. The last dividend, on Jan. 29, was $3. The company manufactures textiles.

British Price Control Program Proving Relatively Effective



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The British have instituted price controls which have held the rise to moderate proportions since the beginning of 1940. The United States will have to tighten its control program considerably if the present steep advance in prices is to be checked.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Now that the British - Russian Alliance is an accomplished fact, the problem of extending the implied close co-operation between the two Empires to the economic and financial spheres becomes actual. Their different economic systems did not prevent their working out satisfactory trade arrangements in the past and the stress of the present totalitarian war should not interfere with the supply of essential war materials from the one to the other.

This war is a total struggle between mechanized forces which calls for the utmost efforts in production and supply. The Soviet Union is helping Britain and its Allies not simply by sacrificing its manpower but also by laying waste its lands before the oncoming enemy.

Stalin's "scorched earth" policy means, however, not only that the Nazis are being deprived of these resources but also that the Soviets are voluntarily destroying their own national wealth on a gigantic scale. Russia may, therefore, have to call upon the democracies for war materials and even for foodstuffs to prevent widespread famine during the coming winter and to help in later reconstruction.

Question of Pooling

The need for establishing a sound basis of collaboration which shall extend beyond the war into the trying days of peace to follow, is apparent.

Bearing in mind the example set in the World War, it is natural that the question should be mooted as to whether the principle of pooling the gold and foreign exchange resources of the Allies as well as their external credit facilities should not be introduced.

Some such system had already been worked out with France during the early stages of the present war. But before it can be applied to all the present Allies of Britain, including Russia, a number of readjustments of the present financio-economic relations between these Allies are essential as well as the close co-operation of the United States of America.

Regarding U. S. S. R.'s situation, it is generally agreed that a shortage of resources must not be allowed to handicap the flow of war materials to that country.

In this connection, the average British financier thinks much of the long-standing problem of Russia's debts and claims from pre-Soviet days.

England Holds Assets

In addition to the pre-1917 sterling deposits of Russian firms and individuals, according to the Association of British Creditors of Russia, London banks also hold large assets which formerly belonged to the Imperial Russian Government. It is almost impossible to supply a reliable estimate of their total amount. Whether the sum of £40,000,000 suggested in some quarters is anywhere near correct, is uncertain, but experts generally agree that the sum is considerable.

Some difficulties arise in connection with these funds, though these may be overcome by drawing a sharp distinction between the Government funds and those of private Russian individuals.

Regarding the Government funds, since the Soviet Government is the recognized legal successor to the Imperial Russian Government, these should be automatically handed over.

The position during the past 20 years has hitherto been left in an inconclusive form. In 1921, the Anglo-Soviet trade agreement recognized the U. S. S. R. Government de facto, though Clause 10 stipulated that the Russian deposits in London would not be thereby affected. In 1924, came de jure recognition, but neither that fact nor the conclusion of other trade agreements later, produced any change in the status of the Russian funds.

Russia Claims Assets

Russia, for its part, has claims on assets formerly held here in London by private Russian interests. These assets might be used for settling claims of private British subjects against Russia. Such a step would not give claimants much of a return on their money, but it would be something for people who had long ago ceased to expect anything.

In fact, regarding these Russian private deposits in London, it is generally held that most of the firms and individual owners are either defunct or non-existent and their heirs almost impossible to trace. What has happened in practice is that the deposits are simply left with banks which use them free of interest.

Under any new agreement, the Soviet Union could not be expected to spare foreign exchange or gold for the settlement of old claims. Such resources are needed for purchasing arms and raw materials abroad, and if used to pay old debts would only speed the day when the United States and Britain would have to supply Russia with new war credits.

The presence of Mr. Laurence J. Cadbury, a director of the Bank of England, as a member of the British Mission now in Russia, has brought to the forefront this problem of old war debts. Hitherto, the Soviet Government has refused to meet the debts of the former Russian Imperial Government, or to recognize certain other British claims on Russia.

Will Negotiate

Throughout the prolonged negotiations, the U. S. S. R. has always maintained this refusal though at the same time intimating it would be prepared to depart from that principle provided some general arrangement of the debt question, satisfactory to the U. S. S. R., could be reached.

By one means or another, this problem of Anglo - Russian debts will have to be settled, just like that of British debts to the United States, before a sound financial basis of any future world economic co-operation is established.

The present moment, with Britain and Russia as allies against Naziism, appears opportune for an important advance in that direction. But, in any case, it is generally agreed that whatever the debt position, Russia must be supplied with the necessary war materials for continuing the struggle on the eastern front.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Arden Farms Co 2 pf	75c	..	Sep. 2	Aug. 22
Harbor Plywood Corp $2 cv pf	50c	..	Aug. 1	July 21
Merch Ref Co 7% pf	50c	..	Aug. 1	July 28
Merritt Chap Scott pf A	$2.50	..	Sep. 2	Aug. 15
United Chem, Inc, $2 pf	75c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 11

Extra

Cons Invest Tr	20c	..	Sep. 15	Sep. 2
Marathon P M	25c	..	Aug. 10	July 31
Ntl Union Fire Ins	1	..	Sept. 2	Aug. 11
Northern Insurance Co (N Y)	$1	..	Aug. 18	Aug. 8
Parker Rustproof	25c	..	Aug. 30	Aug. 11

Interim

Borden's, Inc.	30c	..	Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Imp Tobacco Gt Britain and Ireland	7½%	..		
Rand Mines, Ltd.	4sh	..	Aug. 14	
U S Freight	25c	..	Sep. 4	Aug. 21

Initial

Doyle Mch & Tool	10c	..	Aug. 30	Aug. 15

Final

Wesson Oil & S	$1.50	..	Aug. 27	Aug. 8

Irregular

Francoeur Gold Mines, Inc	4c	..	Aug. 29	Aug. 14
Kinner Motors	10c	..	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Pepperell Mfg	$4	..	Aug. 15	Aug. 7
Smith Agricul Chemical Co	$1	..	Aug. 1	July 22

Liquidating

St. Paul U StkYds	$7.50	..	July 26	July 25
Belden Mfg	40c	..	Sep. 2	Aug. 18
Ca Starch	50c	..	Sep. 15	Sep. 8
Deere & Co	50c	..	Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Gt Lakes Towing pf	$2	..	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Nashawena Mills	50c	..	Aug. 15	Aug. 6
Nat Mal & Stl Cast	50c	..	Sep. 6	Aug. 15
Nonquitt Mills	$1.25	..	Aug. 14	July 29
Vanadium Alloys St	$1	..	Sep. 2	Aug. 15

Resumed

Intl Silver	$1	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 12
Republic Pet	3c	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 10
Sullivan Mchy	50c	..	Aug. 25	Aug. 14

Regular

Acme Steel	$1	Q	Sep. 12	Aug. 15
Am Boxboard pf	17½c	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 19
Am Metal Co	25c	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 21
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 21
Beth Steel	$1.50	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 11
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 5
Ca Oil Cos pf	$2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Cap Wire Cloth & Mfg Co	$1.50 cv pf	38c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 12
Cen Ohio Lt & P	$6 pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 16
Ches Camp Corp	37½c	..	Aug. 1	July 21
Chi Wil & Fr Coal pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 29
Crown Cork & Seal Co	50c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 8
Dentists Sup Co of NY	75c	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 20
Do	$1.50	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 21
Di-Noc Mfg Co 6 cum cv pf	43¾c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 16
Esmond Mills	25c	..	Aug. 1	July 24
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 24
Fort Worth Un Stk Yds	25c	..	Aug. 1	July 26
Gen Tel Corp $2.50 cum pf	62½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Hackensack Water Co 7 pf A	$1.37½	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Harshaw Chem Co 4½ cum cv pf	$1.12½	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Lee (H D) Merc Co	25c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
May McEwen Kaiser pf	$1	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 9
Nat Credit Co (Balt, Md) A	13¾c	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
New Bedford Cordage Co	25c	..	Sep. 2	Aug. 11
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 11
Northern Ins Co (N Y)	$1	S	Aug. 18	Aug. 8
Ohio Seamless Tube pf	43¾c	Q	Sep. 20	Sep. 10
Parker Rustproof	25c	Q	Aug. 30	Aug. 11
Pitts Sub W Serv pf	$1.37½	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Prov. Bank of Can (Montreal)	$1.50	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Southwestern Eng Co	6c	..	June 15	June 6
Stott Briquett pf	50c	S	Aug. 1	July 21
Stromberg-Carlson Tel Co 6½ pf	$1.62½	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 9
Tex New Mex Util pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 21
U. S. Elec Lt & Pw Shrs B	3c	..	Aug. 15	July 31
Western Cartridge Co 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 20	July 31

Grain Exchange Holiday

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 2 (CP)—Winnipeg Grain Exchange will be closed Monday, Aug. 4, a civic Holiday.

Sugar Price Rise Seen Due To Hoarding

WASHINGTON (AP)—Apparently fearful that the war may cause shortages, American consumers have engaged in another sugar-hoarding spree but it may backfire on them.

Despite government assurances that supplies were ample, officials said that housewives, candymakers, manufacturers of other products requiring sugar, wholesalers and retailers have bought sugar at a record-breaking rate this year to build up reserve stocks for use in case of a scarcity or stratosphere prices.

Prices Rise Sharply

This heavy buying activity had one natural result—a sharp rise in prices. Today those prices are the highest since the war's start in 1939, when a similar epidemic of hoarding led the Government to take drastic action to check the advance. Raw sugar is being quoted at about $3.60, duty-paid basis, per hundred pounds at New York.

Agriculture Department officials, who ordinarily are able to control sugar prices effectively, consider present quotations excessive.

Under a sugar control law, the Agriculture Department has the power to say how much sugar may be marketed in this country in any year, and to divide this quantity among various producing areas under a quota system. By increasing or reducing the quotas, it usually is able to influence prices.

When it became evident, through recently increasing prices and marketing reports, that consumers were buying far beyond their current needs, the Department increased the quotas. It hoped this action would at least halt the advance.

The Department figured wrong. Prices kept going up. Again it increased the quotas. Further advances followed. A third and very large increase in quotas was made this week. Marketings under the increased quotas are expected to total 7,627,563 tons, or about 1,000,000 tons more than was consumed last year.

This third increase, like its predecessors, had little or no effect on prices.

May Drop Quotas

Obviously anxious to avoid speculative prices, officials said the Government might have to repeat action taken in 1939. At that time President Roosevelt, acting under authority of the sugar law, suspended the quota system, thereby removing all import and marketing restrictions. Officials were sure such a step, if taken, would have the desired effect.

A suspension of quotas, by permitting Cuba and domestic beet sugar producers to sell large surpluses, might cause prices to drop below levels at which hoarding consumers bought, officials said, thus penalizing them.

Fears of shortages have been founded on the fact that the United States depends upon offshore areas—mainly Cuba, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines—for more than two-thirds of its requirements, and the possibility that warshipping losses might interfere with movement of those supplies. The Agriculture Department has issued statements discounting this possibility.

Engineering Awards 93 P. C. Above 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Heavy engineering awards this week totaled $173,094,000, a decline of 16 per cent below the near record level of the previous week, but 93 per cent greater than the same week a year ago, Engineering News-Record reported.

The total was the fifth highest of the year and capped a month of record construction awards.

Federal work, almost entirely defense construction, accounted for more than two thirds of the week's contracts. Comparisons follow:

	Latest wk	Prev. wk.	Year ago
Private	$14,967,000	$15,222,000	$14,388,000
State and municipal	31,272,000	17,034,000	45,778,000
Federal	126,855,000	173,621,000	29,436,000
Totals	173,094,000	205,877,000	89,602,000

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings this week, according to Fitch Investors Service, are General Motors Corp., International Nickel Co. of Canada, Sheaffer (W. A.) Pen Co., Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Timken Roller Bearing Co., and Telautograph Corp. A list of the meetings of companies definitely scheduled is as follows:

Monday, August 4

Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. (5% Pfd. and Com.) (9 a. m.)
Collins & Aikman Corp. (3% Conv. Pfd. and Com.) (2:30 p. m.)
General Motors Corp. ($5 Pfd and Com.) (4 p. m.)
International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.)
Mead Corp. (Pfd. "A" and "B") (11 a. m.)
Simonds Saw & Steel Co. (Com.) 2:30 p. m.

Tuesday, August 5

Brown Shoe Co., Inc. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
Electrolux Corp. (Com.)
Fajardo Sugar Co. of Porto Rico (Com.) (11 a. m.)
Homestake Mining Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.)
Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. (4% Pfd. "B" and Com.) (10 a. m.)
Murphy (G. C.) Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
Ohio Public Service Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
Sheaffer (W. A.) Pen Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.)
Timken Roller Bearing Co. (Com.) (1 p. m.)
Toledo Edison Co. (Pfd.)
Vick Chemical Co. (Com.)
Virginia Electric & Power Co. ($6 Pfd.) (12 m.)

Wednesday, August 6

Atlas Powder Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.)
Bristol-Myers Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. (Class "A" and "B") (2:30 p. m.)
Continental Casualty Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.)
Federal Light & Traction Co. (Pfd.) (11 a. m.)

Thursday, August 7

Crown Cork & Seal Co., Inc. (Pfd.) (4 p. m.)
Lidlow Mfg. Associates (Com.) (10:30 a. m.)

Friday, August 8

Louisville Gas & Electric Co. (Del.) (Com. "A" and "B") (11 a. m.)
Telautograph Corp. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.)

Plywood Price Ceilings Fixed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Effective Aug. 5 ceiling prices have been fixed by Leon Henderson, Price Control Administrator, on Douglas fir plywood and peeler logs from which the plywood is made, wiping out a 6 per cent price increase which went into effect last May 15.

Mr. Henderson said that the ceiling was being imposed at the price levels prevailing last May 1 because efforts of his office to obtain voluntary cooperation from plywood producers "have been frustrated by the refusal of certain members of the industry to join in such a program."

Silk Shortage Threat Booms Hosiery Sales

NEW YORK (AP)—A boom in the retail silk hosiery market touched off by the rupture of the United States-Japanese relations continues apace, executives of leading department stores in the New York metropolitan district reported.

Feminine buyers, alarmed by stories of a deep cut in production and an acute shortage of raw silk, were again charging on the silk hosiery counters seeking to lay in supplies to tide them over the emergency period.

The silk hosiery buyer of a prominent Fifth Avenue store said:

"You can tell just as soon as you step into the store that something unusual is happening in our department. There's a real buying rush but you wouldn't call it a bull market because prices have not been marked up. Mr. Henderson, the Washington Price Administrator, is against any price boosting now."

Merchandising heads of other establishments gave similar reports and said it had been necessary to augment sales personnel at the hosiery counters. Most of the stores said they still had sizable stocks.

Demand was particularly heavy in the higher priced lines and some retail shops which ordinarily carry only moderate stocks were said to be short of the most popular brands and styles.

Manufacturers also reported that they were still being flooded with orders from retailers despite the fact their lines had been withdrawn. Only a few orders were being filled, the manufacturers said.

Meanwhile, complications of the raw silk situation were keeping the hosiery industry, which uses 90 per cent of the fiber, in a state of great anxiety.

U. S. Rubber Co. Net For 6 Months Equal To $2.07 Per Share

NEW YORK (AP)—United States Rubber Company reported for the six months ended June 30 net income of $6,203,314, equal, after preferred dividends, to $2.07 a common share, compared with net income of $4,234,239, or 94 cents a share, for the corresponding period of 1940.

Net sales of $150,677,739 were 37 per cent above the $109,782,572 total for the first half of 1940.

Provision for excess profits and income taxes totaled $8,398,720, or $6,114,793 more than the $2,283,927 provided for the first six months last year. This was an increase of 268 per cent.

The company, F. B. Davis, Jr., chairman and president, said, "has been operating practically at capacity in all of its plants so far this year."

"However, effective July 1, 1941," Mr. Davis continued, "the Government has taken over the purchase of crude rubber for the entire rubber industry and has arranged for the allotment of gradually reduced amounts of rubber for consumption over the remaining months of 1941."

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Aug. 2

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling: Cables‡	$4.03¾	$4.03¾	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2345	.2345	§
Italy—lira	.0526x	.0526x	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2390	.2390	.4537
Greece—d'chma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugos'via—dinar	.0235	.0235x	.0208
South America			
Arg'tina—peso‡	.2385	.2385	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1500	.1500	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4550	.4550	.6583
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2362x	.2362x	.8440
India—rupee	.3031	.3031	.6180
Java—florin	.5320	.5320	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2500	.2500	*
Shanghai—dol	.0543x	.0543x	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4987	.4987	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8862	.8862	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. ‡‡Parity changed; new value not yet determined. §Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Net change	.06	—.11	—.01
Today's close*	128.16	30.77	18.57
Previous close	128.22	30.88	18.58
1941 high	133.50	30.61	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.54	18.50

*Preliminary

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
19 2½s '54-52	106.16	106.16	106.16
28 2½s 58-56	105.6	105.5	105.5

New York City Bonds

10 3s 80	105½	105⅜	105½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
3 Alleghany cv 5s 49	77½	77½	77½
2 Allegh Val 4s 42	101 27-32	101	27-32
5 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108¼	108¼	108¼
18 Am & For P5s 2030	61⅝	61½	61½
1 Am T&T 5½s 43	101¼	101¼	101¼
9 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅞	105⅜	105⅜
6 AT&SF 4s 95	110½	110½	110½
1 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	91½	91½	91½
3 AT&SF 4½s 48	103½	103⅜	103⅜
5 A C Line 4½s 64	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
5 A C Line 5s 45	91½	91½	91½
3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	36½	36½	36½
4 Atl Gu & WI 5s '459	99	99	99
2 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	64¼	64¼	64¼
24 B&O '95 st A	37¼	37	37
32 B&O '95 st C	41½	41½	41½
12 B&O 2000 st D	37¼	36⅞	37¼
15 B&O '96 st F	37	37	37
60 B&O ev '69 st	34	33⅞	34
2 B&O 4s '48	63¼	63¼	63¾
5 B&OPLE&WV 4s '51st	52¾	52¾	52¾
1 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	85¼	85¾	85¾
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	110½	110½	111½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
11 Boston&Me 4½s '70	5	34¾	35
8 Buf R&P '57 st	43¼	43	43
3 Bush Term 5s '55	52	52	52
4 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	104½	104⅛	104½
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	103	103	103
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Can Pac 5s 54	81½	81½	81½
1 Celanese 3s 55	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Cen RRNJ 5s 87	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
1 C&O 4½s 92	132⅜	132⅜	132⅜
3 Chi & Alton 3s 49	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 CB&Q gen 4s 58	81¼	81¼	81¼
28 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	12⅛	12	12⅛
5 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
5 Chi&NW 6s 36	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
8 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	21	21	21
10 Chi&NW 3½s 87	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
3 CRI&P 4s 88	23½	23½	23½
3 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	109	108⅞	109
2 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	68	67¾	67¾
4 Col & So 4½s 80	23	23	23
14 Com Mack Inc 69ww	52½	52	52
9 Com Ed 1st 3½s 58	111½	111	111¼
1 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104½	104½	104½
1 Con Edis 3½s 56	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Con Oil 2¾s 48	106½	106½	106½
1 Cuba N Rs 5½s 42	19½	19½	19½
5 Cuba RR 7½s 46	21	21	21
5 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
3 Cuba RR 5s 52	24¾	24¾	24¾
4 Cuba RR 5s 52 rct	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
5 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
8 D & R G 4s 36	15	14¾	15
2 D & R G West 5s 78	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
1 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	101¾	101¾	101¾
20 Erie rfg 5s 67	34¼	34	34¼
40 Erie rfg 5s 75	34¼	34	34¼
9 Erie 1st 4s 96	92	92	92
34 Erie gen lien 4s 96	60	59½	60
5 Erie cv 4s 53A	55	55	55
7 Erie cv 4s 53B	55⅛	55	55⅛
1 Fairbnks Mrse 4s 56	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
11 Fla E Sst 5s '74 ct	93⅜	91¼	91¼
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	94¼	94	94
7 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	70	69¾	70
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Gt Nor 5s '73	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	91	91	91
2 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	48	48	48
10 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	39	38½	39
3 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	45½	45½	45½
3 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	11½	11½	11½
7 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '81	104	103¾	104
2 Ill Cen 4s '52	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
14 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	44⅜	44¼	44⅜
3 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	47	47	47
10 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	49	48¾	48¾
17 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	44⅛	44	44
5 Indpls & Lou 4s '56	23½	23½	23½
2 Inspirat C Cop 4s '52	100	100	100
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	101	101	101
6 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	38¾	38¾	38¾
1 Int Paper 5s '47	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
39 Int T&T 4½s '52	42¼	42¾	42¼
79 Int T&T 5s '55	44½	44	44½
1 Jones&LaughSt3¼s'61	99	99	99
1 K C Term 4s '60	108	108	108
10 Lac Gas 5½s '53	80	79⅝	80
1 Lac Gas 5s '42	97½	97½	97½
1 Lautaro Nit inc '75	30	30	30
2 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	75	75	75
20 Leh Val HTerm 5s '54	50¼	50	50¼
4 Leh Val NY 4½s '50	50¾	50¾	50¾
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	38	38	38
26 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	33⅜	33	33
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s '52	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	97⅞	97¼	97⅝
3 Lou&N 4½s 2003	98	98	98
13 Louis & N 3½s '50 A	104	104	104
2 Met Ed 4½s '68	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 M & St L rfg 5s 62	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
12 MSP&SSMarie 6s 40	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
6 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	13½	13⅜	13½
30 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	13⅜	13	13⅜
33 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	13¼	13	13⅜
12 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	10½	10¼	10¼
25 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	27¼	27¼	27¼
16 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
24 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	28¾	28¾	28¾
5 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	29¼	29	29¼
2 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	27¾	27¾	27¾
20 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	2	1⅞	1⅞
12 Mor & Essex 5s 55	43½	43½	43½
10 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	38¾	38¾	38¾
10 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	43¾	43¾	43¾
1 Natl Supply 3¾s 54	106	106	106
2 NY & Long Br 4s 41	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
12 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57⅞	57⅝	57¾
4 NYC cn

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards. Deal with leading concern. 9 different boxes. Cost 50c up. 62 Personals. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Special Offer. Good profits. Request approval samples. Doehla, S-61, Fitchburg, Mass.

NOVEL CHRISTMAS CARD MONEY-MAKER. "Individualized Greetings" can be "Personalized" to relatives, friends with unique Metallic Seals. 24 FREE with 21-card $1 assortment. 50c profit. Outstanding seller. Name-Imprinted Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other smart assortments. No experience. Samples on approval. FRIENDSHIP, 170 Adams, Elmira, New York.

SELL 50 Christmas Cards with name for $1.00! Four complete, unusual lines! 37 sparkling designs! Exceptional values! Box assortments too. Big profits. Experience unnecessary. Samples FREE. Noel Studios, 9 East 26th, Dept. H-41, New York City.

CALL ON FRIENDS with exceptional low-priced Personal Christmas Cards, Stationery. Names imprinted. Also big-value 21 Card $1.00 Assortment. Profit, 50c. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Avenue, Dept. B-24, New York.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church; furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms, available by day, week or month; rates upon request.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street

535 GEARY HOTEL APTS.
SAN FRANCISCO—Attractive downtown 3-room apartments. Maid Service, doorman, switchboard. Daily, weekly, monthly rates.

COUNTRY BOARD

THE HOMESTEAD—Now open. Where adults may really enjoy themselves—a cultured and refined informality; all modern conveniences; same management as Leelanau For Boys. Box 30, William Beals, Glen Arbor, Michigan.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

CURRIER AND IVES original portrait prints from painting by Turnbull: including Key "Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown" and "Surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga." Excellent condition. Apply N. A. Morrison, 10 Ashmont Park, Melrose, Mass.

MFR'S REPRESENTATIVES

EXPERIENCED MANUFACTURER'S REPRESENTATIVE wants to represent firm for California or entire Pacific Coast on salary, expenses, plus commission basis; can furnish bond, references. DONALD M. HALL, 224 Congo St., San Francisco, Calif.

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES On Cape Cod Now Open
Large estate, private beach, golf, instruction in swimming, riding, sailing; cottages. FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

W. H. BALLARD COMPANY
Realtors, Building Managers
645 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Liberty 6640
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Insurance, Investment Buys and Homes
Rent or Sell
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif YO 5151

FARM LAND, 18 acres, 11 in figs; irrigation; natural gas; highway and river front; 12 miles east of Modesto $2500. Box S-30, Suite 815, 625 Market St., SAN FRANCISCO.

ROOMS TO LET

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Beautiful, sunny studio type; priv. bath and entrance, new furniture; patio and flowers, UNUSUAL; kitchen privileges, garage. 1016 S. Hayworth. Wy. 0136.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION FOREMAN American, nationally experienced (29-year I. B. E. W. Union card), handle any job, go anywhere, defense preferred; good references; total abstainer; dependable. WALTER HENDRICK, Box 361, Portland, Oregon.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SITUATION wanted by a Christian Scientist, cheerful, nursing and other experience; serve as companion for lady anywhere. Mrs. A. C. C., 112 E. Magnolia Avenue, San Antonio, Texas.

AS COMPANION or chaperone, capable, refined, educated, good driver, and free to go anywhere; Protestant. Box No. M-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

THUMB INDEXING

TRY the improved simplified Rapid Page Finder Method. May be applied to any new or used edition of Textbook. Eliminates all notches at bottom of pages. Rapid Page Finder Co., Inc., 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Tal. 2400.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

ANTIQUES PURCHASED
We wish to obtain genuine old china, glass, furniture and silver. Write or telephone. Prompt, courteous attention to calls. S. TIEHLER, Est. 1904, 63A Charles St., Boston, Tel. Laf. 6868.

FOR SALE—Unusually lovely early-American Duncan Phyfe card table; no dealers. Big. 7415. Newton, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, FENWAY 1-2-3 rooms
FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL, elevator; restricted tenancy; $35-$75. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway—8 rooms, 2 baths, elevator bldg. Ken. 7837. 6 Marlboro St., 2 rooms with large dinette; elevator bldg., near to Public Garden. Com. 3761 or call Cap. 7550 for both.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 77 Browne St.—6-7 rooms $75 to $90; bath, shower, extra lav.; spacious rooms; elec. refrig.; heat; janitor; large closets, reception hall, back verandah. OWNER, Asp. 5266.

BROOKLINE, MASS.
7 rooms, bath, extra lavatory, porch; modern improvements; excellent location; rent $85. For appointment phone Sta. 0398.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 2-3-4 Rooms
Fireplace; electric refrigerators; pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $42.50-$70. GILES, KIR. 2345.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., East Midtown—6 lovely rooms, highest type building; tenant leaving town, must sacrifice lease; for quick action any offer considered. CORT, ELdorado 5-1450.

BOOKS WANTED

LARGE or small lots books bought for cash. WM. L. TUTIN INC., 1280 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. Tro. 8746.

Churches Aid China By Over $1,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 — American church donors have helped to send a total of $1,000,000 for relief work in China since September, 1938, the Church Committee for China Relief announced today as a $15,000 check cabled to China raised its gifts over the $1,000,000 mark. Harper Sibley, Chairman of the Church Committee, one of eight relief agencies participating in United China relief's national campaign for $5,000,000, said groups of all denominations had united their China relief work in the Church Committee.

The church group's aid has been distributed in 150 cities and towns throughout China by more than 700 missionaries of all denominations, who have remained at their post since the outbreak of war in 1937, Mr. Sibley reported. The funds have gone to help hundreds of thousands of Chinese men, women and children, he said. Wounded civilians, destitute women and children and unemployed men with families have been aided, he added.

Local Classified (Continued)

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

WANT quiet and rest? An ideal place; camp beautifully located to rent for week or season at "TEN ACRES," Waterboro, Maine.

COUNTRY BOARD

SPIESS-BADERS FARM, Elm Rest, Box 206, Rt. 2, Saugerties, N. Y. — Pleasant home; large, airy rms.; mod. comforts, Viennese home cooking; strictly farm prod; moderate rates.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

MODERN FARM HOME for lady giving companionship and care to semi-invalid; some remuneration if assist with housework. Christian Scientist preferred; references exchanged. Box X-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FOR SALE OR RENT

FURNISHED-unfurnished, within easy commuting distance of The Christian Science Mother Church in beautiful suburban Boston; duplex house, 8 rooms each; hot-water heat with gas fire, automatic control; modern good home and investment. Box E-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—China, glass, bronze, odd pieces furniture, cabinets, fine oil paintings, at Sunnyside, Barrington, New Hampshire.

GARAGES

HONESDALE, PA., ROUTE 6
Gammell's Garage, 1030 Main St., Tel. 83
Supplies—Repairing—Storage
Atlantic Gasoline Pontiac Cars

HELP WANTED—MEN

BOYS wanted; steady work available. Apply DAGGETT CHOCOLATE COMPANY, 408 Main Street, Cambridge, Mass., 9 a. m. Tuesday.

MAN, college graduate, single, draft free, to teach boys to 14 years; assist athletics. FARMHILL SCHOOL, Leesburg, Virginia.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL housework, family of 2; 1 hr. from Boston, North Shore. Please telephone Han. 3800, Extension 364, weekdays, for appointment.

MAID, exp. general housework, nr. Rockville Center, L. I.; business couple, girl 10; refs required; $35 month to start. Bus. tel. Murray Hill 3725 or J. L. Philippeau, 280 Madison Ave., N.Y.C.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, insurance office; must be Christian Scientist; reply giving reference and age; experience not essential. Write Box C-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ARE YOU INTERESTED
IN A BOSTON RESIDENCE
and co-operative buying? Ashmont house in enviable renting locality, adaptable to joint ownership. A substantial home in a substantial neighborhood, where "stream-lined" transportation facilities, and land for charming garden, make "Home Sweet Home." Corner lot, oil heater, double garage. Terms. E. GETHINS, Asp. 2820.

MELROSE, MASS. — East Side; white colonial, six rooms and sun porch, long living room, fireplace, kitchen has breakfast nook and white sink, steam heat, oil, garage; rose bushes and shrubbery; near the Christian Science Church. Malden 6270.

ON LAKE COCHITUATE, 18 miles from Boston; good commutation service; 4-room summer or year-round cottage, large living room, beamed ceiling, fireplace, bath, screened porch, electricity, gas, hot water, telephone; boating, fishing; convenient to schools, stores. Box N-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

VERY desirable suburban home; well-built 6-room house, Waverly Oaks section, Waltham, Mass., near Belmont line; fireplace, screened porch, garage; 11,000 ft. land, tall trees, attractive setting, quiet location, 8 miles from Back Bay; $6900. OWNER, Waltham 3691-R.

WHITEFIELD, N. H. — New England farmhouse, near summer colony; splendid location, roomy buildings; good condition, suitable for summer or winter; generous acreage. G. C. GLOVER, Apthorp Rd., Melrose, Mass.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

FLORIDA
Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED
IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door-to-door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 50 Prentiss, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Watertown 9865.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

NEW LOW RATES
WANTED, full or part loads anywhere, dependable service. WOOD BROS., 40 Water Street; Arlington (Mass.) 0210-0211.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
Sealed Proposals for Electrical Alterations to Bridge over Acushnet River in the City of NEW BEDFORD will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon (DST) of Tuesday, August 26, 1941, and at that place and time publicly opened and read. Proposal forms: $5.00, amount returnable only to bidders. Proposal Guaranty: $600.00. Minimum wage rates are set. Complete information at office of Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or to reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: HERMAN A. MACDONALD, Commissioner, Department of Public Works, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, August 2, 1941.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, centrally located, well equipped, for rent, morning hours, reasonable. Phone, afternoons only, CH. 4-1009, N. Y. C.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

G. W. COOLBROTH & CO.
Outside-inside painting Paperhanging
11 Windsor Rd., W. Somerville, Mass. Pro. 4414.
Go anywhere in the Metropolitan District.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
Outstanding country vacation place overlooking Bantam Lake in Litchfield Hills; 100 miles from New York; altitude 1000 ft.; 25 guests, game room, tennis, lake sports, golf; riding near by; $21-$35; folder.
Mr. and Mrs. Engle, Mgrs.
Box 200, Lakeside, Connecticut.

HAVENHOLM-BY-THE-BROOK invites you who desire rest and summer recreation to this congenial home. Marbledale, Conn.

HOUSE OF FRIENDS — Attractive, private home. For information write Miss Mary H. Rockwell, Ridgefield, Conn., Tel. 347.

PYNELLS, ANDOVER, MAINE
A mansion retreat situated amid tall pines; lovely, quiet; excellent food; guests limited; prices $18.00, $21.00, $25.00 per week. For information write MRS. SUSAN MILLS TITUS.

RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—THE ELMS INN
Just the place for quiet summer or weekend rest; all advantages of the Berkshires, within short distance of New York.
Owner Management

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—Ideal vacation resort, rooms on ocean front; near good restaurants. 243 Humphrey Street, Ly 2-3597.

PEST CONTROL

PEST AND TERMITE PROOFING SINCE 1913; quick, "confidential," 24-hour service. Phone LOngacre 5-6600. 11 Suburban branches. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass.
Tel. Wat. 0786

REAL ESTATE

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline, Asp. 1804

You can buy a house, furnished with elegance, seven master bedrooms, three baths, six open fireplaces, two car garage at Kennebunkport, Maine, for an extraordinarily low price. Near a hotel so many housekeeping problems can be avoided. A quick sale will be to the buyer's advantage.
Apply LITTLE USEFUL
Capital 9430 24 Lime St., Boston

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

WANTED—House and acreage in country in exchange for Beautiful Brookline Estate. For Sale at one half its value. Tel. Asp. 7518.

Local Classified (Continued)

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

AVON PRODUCTS
Springfield, Mass. Ambitious and dignified women to sell our products. Local. Commission and bonus. Room 311, 145 State St., Tel. 2-5935.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-32 Fenway — Special summer rates; room and meals, $10 week and up. Telephone MR. ALPHIN, Ken. 1574.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—First floor, large front room, adjoining bedroom, private bath, kitchenette or meals; piazza. Longwood 9034.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Attractive room in small private family; delicious food. Telephone Aspinwall 8243.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

N. Y. C.—Lady wants large, cheerful room with meals, in elevator apartment, near bath; West Side preferred. Write, stating terms, etc. Box C-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

Visiting Concord, N. H.?
We invite you to stop overnight at
CHAFFIN'S TOURIST HOME
Located 5 miles from State Capitol in Concord On U. S. Highways 3 and 4
Modern—Clean—Cool rooms. Comfortable Beds
Rates $1.00 a night per person
To serve you will be a pleasure.
GRACE and PIERCE CHAFFIN, Proprietors
JENNIE S. CALLAHAN, Manager

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—If you are looking for cool, attractive rooms, elevator service, near The Christian Science Mother Church, come to MRS. STEVENS, third floor, 178 Huntington Avenue.

BOSTON—Sub-rent, Room 200, Hotel Hemenway; furn., piano, or unfurn. Tel. Bosquet, Com. 8490, or Box K-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests; near The Christian Science Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro St., Circle 7702.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant, sunny rms., nr. The Christian Science Mother Church; per. tran. Mrs. Burdwell, Com. 9333.

BOSTON, 176 Huntington Ave.—Clean, quiet rooms, single or double; near The Christian Science Mother Church. Miss Gardner, Suite 11.

BOSTON, 168 Bay State Rd. — Attractive double or single rooms, comfortable, near bath, excellent location, near subway. COM. 8087.

BOSTON, 187 Huntington Ave., Suite 4, 2nd floor; rooms with twin beds, running water; quiet. MRS. R. PENDEXTER, Com. 8291.

BOSTON, 386 Marlboro Street—Well-furnished rooms, some with private baths; fireplaces, large closets. Call Commonwealth 9234.

BOSTON, 40 Hereford St.—Clean, comfortable single and double rooms in guest house of refinement; also 3-room apartment.

N. Y. C.—Large front room, private bath; 1 or 2 ladies. Phone ACademy 4-1793.

QUIET, restful vacation spot in the foothills of the Berkshires; own garden; excellent home-cooked meals. D. H. Eberle, Dover Plains, N. Y.

ROSLINDALE, Boston—Single family house, room (or two), private bath, automatic heat; board optional; garage also. PARkway 1748-M.

STOP at the Sprout Guest Home, 181 Marlboro Street, Boston; transient or permanent guests. Call Com. 8981.

WANTED—Two business people to share a beautiful estate. All facilities and privileges. Call Aspinwall 7518.

WINTHROP, MASS. — Comfortable, quiet, cool room; near bathing beach and bus. Telephone Ocean 0526.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG woman, Christian Scientist, desires position; independent, specially adapted and trained to develop handicapped child; experienced; excellent references. Write J. B., 2338 83rd Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD

SPEND your vacation or week ends at SOUTHFIELD POINT CLUB, Stamford-on-Sound, Conn. Phone 3-1856. Commuting. $25 weekly.

THE HOMESTEAD, Scituate Harbor, Mass.—The place to rest and enjoy your vacation; large airy rooms, home cooking; near bathing beach and all sports. MRS. J. F. DWIGHT, Tel. Scituate 432.

VACATION? A cool, quiet farm residence on U. S. Route 5, between Green and White Mt. ranges; high elevation; spring water, vegetables, Jersey milk, home-cooked food; reasonable. HILLSIDE DAIRY FARM, Mrs. Robert White, East Ryegate, Vt.

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206 — Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing, mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GR. 5-1618, N. Y. C.

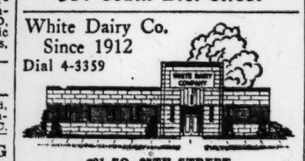
Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McCormack Bros.
PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

White Dairy Co.
Since 1912
Dial 4-3359



621 SO. 27TH STREET

Southern Dairies Ice Cream — *Also* Pasteurized and Raw Milk
PHONE 3-6227

Install IRONFIREMAN *Automatic Heat*
MAC-WATES FUEL CO.
2801 5th Avenue South 7-7117

MOBILE

PAN-AMERICAN PETROLEUM CORP.
H. D. TODD
Distributors
Foot of South Carolina
Phone Dex 5840

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON·INC
JEWELERS
·SILVERSMITHS
·SINCE 1879

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Visit **Sears** New Dexter Avenue Store
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
115 Dexter Ave., Through to Monroe

MONTGOMERY (Continued)

ALABAMA'S LARGEST **HILL'S** FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Florida

CORAL GABLES

La Salle
CLEANERS & LAUNDRY
2329 Le Jeune Road Tel. 4-9717
We Call for and Deliver

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

ALMA Sanchez HAIRDRESSER
254 Coral Way Phone 4-1066
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA

WARTH PAINT COMPANY
Dealers In
LOWE BROTHERS PAINTS AND VARNISHES
1911 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Phone 4-0267

DAYTONA BEACH

Enjoy
FOREMOST
Pasteurized Milk
Telephone 480
Daytona Beach, Florida

HALIFAX CLEANERS
Sixteen years in same location
One Day Service
126 Magnolia Ave.
Telephone 373 Daytona Beach, Fla.

FORT LAUDERDALE

SEMINOLE LAUNDRY, Inc.
"Fort Lauderdale's First Laundry"
Summer Prices
Now in Effect
700 N. Andrews Ave. Phone 267

Lauderdale Abstract & Guaranty Title Co.
Abstracts—Title Insurance
and General Insurance
227 So. Andrews Ave. J. D. Bryan, Mgr.

FORT MYERS

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

BIGGAR & BIGGAR, Inc.
Everything for your Lawn
and Garden
Our Service is Free
Phone 400 1305 McGregor Blvd.

FRANKLIN HARDWARE CO.
Hardware, China and Glassware
Gas and Electrical Appliances
FIRST ST. at BROADWAY
Phone 32

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Firestone GUM-DIPPED
Phone 122 1409 McGREGOR BLVD.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
P. G. FRANKLIN, Mgr.

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0763 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

F. P. CROMWELL
23 Hogan Street
Local Agent for
GREYHOUND LINES
PHONE 5-6171

UNDERWOOD
JEWELERS
We sell only Nationally Advertised merchandise of the better quality
229 Hogan Street Phone 5-3311

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
— 8 STORES —
There is One Near You

LLOYD'S PAINT STORE
442 MARGARET STREET
Pratt & Lambert Paints
"61" Floor Varnish and Enamels
WALL PAPER and HANGING
For Estimates Call 7-7868

WOOD AWNINGS
As Low as $2.75
Made of cypress and waterproof plywood — furnished "knocked-down" and unpainted. Quickly and easily assembled. Very economical. Ask for information.
FOUTS MFG. CO.
555 Stockton Street Phone 7-3662

Florida

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32465 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

EVERGLADES BATTERY CO.
Distributors of
KELLY Springfield TIRES — Prestolite Batteries
UNITED MOTORS SERVICE
SINCLAIR PRODUCTS
1901 N. E. 2nd Ave. Ph. 2-7532

ECONOMY EXTERMINATORS
TRULY NOLEN—FLOYD MANKER
Insects, Termites and Rodents Controlled
Miami: Tel. 3-5250
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

HOWARD PAGE
with Leon J. Lichtenstetter, Inc.
Hudson Motor Cars
1700 N. E. Second Avenue
Phone 3-3126 Res. Phone 7-6865

Up-to-Date
WATCHES—CLOCKS
JEWELRY
BAUER'S WATCH SHOP
50 S. E. First Street Tel. 2-5822
"If particular we please"

MISS MICHAEL'S BEAUTY SALON
12 S. E. 1st Ave. Tel. 2-4616
Over Liggett's Drug Store
Iris Michael, Prop., assisted by Grace Hatton of 5th Ave., N. Y.

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

PACIFIC LIGHTER & SHIPPER INC.
PHONE 2-3163

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

Modern, Tropical, Colonial
FURNITURE
Complete Line of Nationally Advertised Furniture and Bedding
Shull Furniture Co.
763 S. W. EIGHTH ST. Tel. 2-1109
Used Furniture Accepted as Part Payment

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Skogseth Stationery Co.
Miami 72 N. E. 1st St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach 1432 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

Metropolitan
LAUNDRY
CLEANERS and DYERS
1088 N. W. 62nd St. Phone 7-1634

Fancy and Plain
ICE CREAMS
ROY J. SCHNEIDER
1801 N. E. 2nd Ave. Phone 2-3868

LLOYD PRINTING INC.

1800 N. MIAMI AVE. TEL. 2-4743
MIAMI, FLA.

Floor Coverings, Linoleum, Asphalt and Rubber Tile, Rugs, Carpets, also Window Shades
The J. H. HAGOOD CO.
3801 N. E. 2nd Ave. Tel. 7-2288

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

MIAMI (Continued)

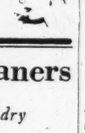
McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings—Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

JOHN E. WITHERS
TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 32667-8

BERT'S
GROCERTERIA
A Complete Food Store
3464 Main Highway, Coconut Grove
Tel. 4-1631

Snowden's Grove Service
A Complete One-Stop Service Station. Also Road Service
3001 Grand Ave. Coconut Grove
PHONE 4-9277

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons



Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

GULF PRODUCTS — GULF — TIRES BATTERIES
Lubrication Our Specialty
ELSASSER'S SERVICE STATION
7791 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 7-9296
NICE CLEAN REST ROOMS

ROCKMOOR GROCERY
Two Complete Food Stores to Serve You
5925 N. E. 2nd Avenue
4111 N. W. 17th Avenue
New Work Phone 3-1380

RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
537 N. W. 5th Street Repairs

COLLINS GROCERY, Inc.
In the heart of Little River
7936 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Only the best in foods
PHONE 7-9259

FRED W. HOSEA
President and General Manager
Hart Hardware Co.
17 Years in Miami
44-46 N. E. FIRST STREET

MIAMI BEACH

Youthful Beauty
FOR APPOINTMENT CALL SHOPPE 6-2011
IVAH BEAUTY SALON
"Your Neighborhood Beauty Salon"
IVA MILLER, Prop.
On the 79th Street Causeway
Two Blocks West of Collins Ave.
415 71st Street, Miami Beach

Gasoline and — IHC — Motor Oil
Watch for the Sinclair Sign!
REDFERN'S SERVICE STATION
1601 ALTON ROAD Phone 5-9381
"Service as You Like It"

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

O'NEAL-BRANCH CO., Inc.
Office Supplies and Equipment
Desks, Chairs, Typewriters
Artists' Materials
39-41 EAST PINE STREET

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

• To Meet All Your Auto Needs
• GIBBS SERVICE
Orange at Jackson
Featuring
AMOCO-GAS
• Pennsylvania RX Tires
"They outmileage the field"

SARASOTA

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Bradenton Lakeland Port Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

SARASOTA (Continued)

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 66-343, 2 to 4 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 8-369
Clearwater 5-4201

Carpets Draperies Furniture
THE
JANE WITTMER STUDIO
Featuring a Complete Decorating and Furnishing Service
Member American Institute of Decorators
400 North Beach Drive Phone 5323

PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St. North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

DRY CLEANERS
Roger's
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT in Tampa, Fla.
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue Phone H32474

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1234 939 5TH AVE.

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home
Two Great Stores
at Hyde Park 1102-1106
Lafayette Fla. Avenue

WEST PALM BEACH

THE LAKESIDE PRESS
"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
305 Gardenia Street Telephone 8675
West Palm Beach, Florida

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe

We give machine, machineless and wireless permanent waves. Price $3.50 up. Shampoo and finger waves 75 cents. Manicure 50 cts.
2003 S. Dixie Tel. 4622

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Super Service Market
Meats and Groceries
Vegetables and Fruits
Tel. 4037—New Location
Corner So. Dixie and Hibiscus
West Palm Beach, Florida

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service, Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD., PHONE 9489

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

THE HAMMOND *Electric* ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO — HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

Ponce De Leon Beauty Shoppe
Established 1927 VE 9281
Aerogene permanents are the latest, light, cool and comfortable. We invite you to try one.
517 Ponce de Leon Ave.
Mrs. Wyndol J. Evans, Owner
(We try to please)

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Blum's INDIVIDUAL *Laundry* AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.

Europe

Sweden

STOCKHOLM

Lagersons SHOE SHOPS
Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4

Switzerland

AARAU

PELZWAREN
Sperlich
Herrenhüte
Furs and Quality Men's Hats
AARAU LENZBURG

MERCERIE
M. LUSCHER-GLOOR
Large Assortment in Silk and Woollen Materials
GRABEN 28

BASEL

Metzgerei - Wursterei
A. MERKT
Spalenberg 60 Tel. 2.15.68
(Butcher)

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21
Tel. 4.64.48

RENAUD A.G.
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019 3 to 6 p m. Wednesdays THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUICK LUNCHES
daheim
Jeder sein eigener Koch. Die Daheim Pfännli stellt der Gast zusammen.
Alkoholfreies Restaurant Zeughausgasse Bern.

R. SCHOLL
Alkoholfrees Speiserestaurant
Kaffeewirtschaft
Spitalgasse 22
Telephon 2-70-02 und 2-70-03
(TEA ROOM)

Schuhhaus Schneider
BERN Marktgasse 4
Tel 23.373
Standard Shoes and Shoes for Difficult Feet
Spezialität Prothos

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

GERBER-SCHÖNTHAL
Dyers and Cleaners
Kleiderfärberei und Chemische Reinigungsanstalt
Laden: Breitenrainplatz 37
Freiestrasse 58
Ryffligässchen 3
Tel. 2.15.07

E. FRIEDEN
Bahnhofplatz 7
WOOD-CARVINGS
CUCKOO CLOCKS
IVORY CARVINGS
Leder Artikel
Bijouterie

Mercerie—Bonneterie
ANNA MARTI
10 STOCKERNWEG 10
Tel. 2.94.64 5% Rabattmarken
(Haberdashery—Hosiery)

GAFFNER & CIE.
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

Flowershop
MINNA LERGIER
Ryffligässchen 8 Tel. 23.405

CONFISERIE RYSER
Confectionery
Spitalgasse 29
Berner Haselnusskuchen
Biscomes de Berne

BIEL

K. Tschäppät
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
Household and Kitchen Articles

MODES ANNELISE
51, Centralplatz 1st Floor
Tel. 43.09 (Milliner)

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA
(Continued)

BANK
Société de
BANQUE SUISSE
2, rue de la Confédération
All banking transactions under best conditions

PAPETERIE
IMPRESSIONS
MEUBLES
FOURNITURES de BUREAU
W. BERTRAND
92 RUE DU RHÔNE GENEVE
(STATIONERY)

Salon de Coiffure
MAISON MATTHYS
5, Rue des Grottes
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
PERMANENT WAVING
MANICURING
PALMOLIVE SOAP for sale. Tel. 2.48.35

"BALLY"
High Class Footwear
for Men, Women and Children
at
"Rivoli BALLY" 18 Rue du Marché
"LA RATIONELLE" 15 Rue de Rive

Laiterie "LA CLOCHETTE"
Dairy
J. BOUVARD S.A.
23, Rue Kléberg.

MAISON DE BLANC
Lingerie Literie Trousseaux
Eugene Gottschalk Fusterie 7
(LINEN)

TYPEWRITERS
Calculating Machines
Circular Letters, Repairs
O. BACHMANN Passage des Lions

INTERLAKEN—Matten

KONDITOREI—TEA ROOM
Groceries—Provisions for Tourists
MAX WIRZ

LUCERNE

J. Hallensleben a.-G.
Pilatusstrasse 9
TEPPICHE—LINOLEUM
ORIENT-TEPPICHE

ST. GALL

PAUL TOBLER, Drogerie
Marktgasse 18, ST. GALLEN
Non-Alcoholic Drinks
Mineral Water Syrups

ZURICH

MANTEL TAILLEURS
COMPLETS
CONFECTION UND MASS
Leonhardsteck-Zähringerstr Seilergraben b Central
TAILOR
BRÄNDLI

Beurer
HIGH CLASS
FOOTWEAR
Bellevueplatz.

Bally-Schuhe für Ihre Füsse eine Wohltat!
Spezialgeschäft für BALLY-Schuhe

Schuhhaus FALKEN
Ecke Seefeld-Falkenstraße

Gustav Müller's Erben
Poststrasse 8
Mercerie
Schöne Auswahl an Idewe Strümpfen
(HABERDASHERY)

Uebersax
LIMMATQUAI 66 - ZÜRICH 1
DAMEN und HERRENSTOFFE
Damen und Herrenbekleidung nach Mass.
(Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen)

bliss Moles
Elegant Hats Waaggasse 7 (Paradeplatz)

MAX HERZOG'S Wwe.
Münchhalden- Gärtnerstrasse 7 Tel. 2.18.92
Alle Gipserarbeiten
Spezialität: Untertagsböden für Linoleum
(Plasterer)

RATHAUS DROGERIE
Dr. Kunzmann
Marktgasse 4 Zürich 1 Tel. 2.20.87
The house which deserves your confidence. Try it, please!

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	R	I	S	P	I	N		B	A	U	E	R		
H		T	A	L	L			I	M	P		O		
A	L		C	A	L	G	A	R	Y		F	S		
N	E	D		Y		R	I	D		P	A	S		
T	A	R	E		R	A	M		M	A	U	I		
		E	V	A		I		P		I	N	N		
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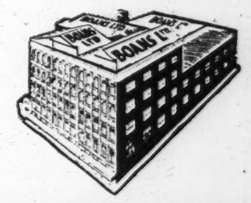
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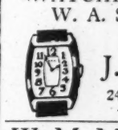
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Monitor Movie Guide

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Anna Lee

Barnacle Bill (MGM) — Wallace Beery in another of his characteristic roles, this time as a lazy fisherman with a weakness for liquor and with little sense of honesty, but with a fondness for his small daughter. The latter eventually leads to his reform and leaves him at the end of the story the skipper of a schooner and a hero. Marjorie Main, Virginia Weidler, Leo Carrillo, Donald Meek, Barton MacLane.—Adults and young people.

Her First Beau (Columbia)—Jane Withers making the transition from juvenile to 'teen age roles, with Jackie Cooper as co-star in a story about the youngsters of an average community. Edith Fellows, Josephine Hutchinson, William Tracy, Martha O'Driscoll, Edgar Buchanan.—Adults and young people.

Kiss the Boys Goodbye (Paramount) — Semi-musical, semi-romance, semi-extravaganza version of Clare Boothe's play retaining only the title and the heroine's name from the original work. Now the intention seems to be to poke some fun at the stage in a story about a bright Southern girl trying to get a leading part in a Broadway musical. But the satire is heavy-handed. Mary Martin, Don Ameche, Eddie (Rochester) Anderson, Oscar Levant, Connie Boswell.—Adults and mature young people.

Manpower (Warners)—Story along familiar rowdy lines about men who lead rough, hazardous lives and find relaxation in free-and-easy night clubs. Hard-boiled comedy situations and some songs have been provided. Marlene Dietrich, Edward G. Robinson, George Raft, Alan Hale.—Adults.

My Life With Caroline (RKO)—Fragile, artificial comedy, skillfully directed and deftly acted. The story, which has a suggestion of gentle satire and a veneer of sophistication, is about an understanding husband who on more than one occasion persuades his flighty wife that she is in love with him and not with another man. Slender entertainment, but polished workmanship. Ronald Colman, Anna Lee, Charles Winninger, Hugh O'Connell.—Adults and mature young people.

Time Out for Rhythm (Columbia)—Musical film with enough of a story to introduce the entertainers and tie together their contributions. Ann Miller, Rudy Vallee, Rosemary Lane, Allen Jenkins, the Three Stooges, Brenda and Cobina, Six Hits and a Miss, and Glen Gray and his Casa Loma Band.—Adults and young people.

Above the Average Films

Family—"The Reluctant Dragon," "The Big Store," "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary."

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Adults Only—"The Long Voyage Home," "The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife."

Current Events Test

(Answers)

1. There is said to be a growing feeling in Russian circles that British aid to Russia should be reinforced with something more than the bombing of Germany and France. The Russians expect Britain to open a second front in Western Europe.
2. Secretary Ickes has asked the voluntary closing from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. of all gasoline stations from Maine to Florida by Aug. 3.
3. In President Roosevelt's message to Congress on price control he said: "We are now spending more than $30,000,000 a day on defense."
4. Prime Minister Churchill warned of the possibility of a German invasion attempt in September.
5. The rapid rise of living costs in the past few months. Although living costs had increased only 6 per cent since the European war started in 1939, more than half of that increase had occurred in recent months.
6. No; Gandhi has stated in a current magazine article that "we wish no harm to the British. . . . Whatever others may think, India does not desire her independence out of Britain's ruin."
7. Malaya and Burma.
8. Yes; Secretary of War Stimson apologized for his "near treason" charge against Senator Wheeler. Stimson insisted, however, that several hundred of the Wheeler circulars reached soldiers of the United States Army.
9. Rexford Tugwell of New York.
10. Yes; inasmuch as the United States has practically no domestic production of silk. Supplies have come mostly from Japan and China. Self-sufficiency in nylon, American made substitute for silk, is still a long way off. Nylon production this year, at best, officials say, would fill only one eighth of the Nation's stocking requirements.

A Verse for Today . . .

And his allowance was a continual allowance given him of the king, a daily rate for every day, all the days of his life.—II KINGS 25:30.

Daily Quotation

He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small;
For the dear God who loveth us.
He made and loveth all.

—COLERIDGE.

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. What type of British co-operation is Russia reported to be seeking?
2. What was the latest move adopted to avert a petroleum shortage threatening the Atlantic seaboard?
3. How much money is the United States now spending each day on defense?
4. To what possibility did Prime Minister Churchill refer when he said: "All armed forces have been warned to be at concert pitch by September 1"?
5. What was one of the major reasons for President Roosevelt asking Congress to pass price control legislation?
6. Is Gandhi, Nationalist leader of India, seeking Indian independence at the cost of Britain's downfall?
7. A Japanese foothold in Thailand, now believed imminent, would bring Japan into direct contact with what British colonial possessions in the Far East?
8. Did Secretary of War Stimson absolve Senator Wheeler, isolationist leader, of intent to circularize soldiers in his anti-war postcard campaign?
9. Which one of the original New Deal advisers has been appointed Governor of Puerto Rico?
10. Has the cessation of U. S. trade relations with Japan affected the silk-stocking industry?

(Answers to these questions appear elsewhere on this page.)

Somewhere Off the U. S.

"Captain, I don't think that new navigator knows much about our course—he's consulting the road maps now."

Rations for Soldiers

Washington's soldiers were supposed to receive every day a pound of meat, a pound of flour, a pint of milk, a quart of spruce beer, 6.8 ounces of peas and a small handful of rice—total cost 9 cents. Each man cooked his own meal over the campfire. Hard-tack, a kind of tough sea biscuit, was army fare up to, but not including, the Spanish-American War. The soldiers were glad to get rid of it then, though some of us who have sampled it say it is pretty good. With that war, fresh potatoes appeared on the menu, field kitchens came in, and the men no longer did their own cooking.

Now it costs about 40 cents a day to feed a soldier. He has soup, roast beef, bread, vegetables, salads, chocolate cake, and once a week fried chicken. Boxes from home supplement this diet, as they did in the Civil War, when gingerbread was a favorite item. Foraging has gone out.—Portland Oregonian.

So You Know Musical Terms?

1. What is a cadence?
2. Does "adagio" mean slow, fast, or sad?
3. Does "bel canto" refer to symphonic, organ, or operatic music?
4. Which of the following terms is misspelled—andantino, alegro, moderato, or legato?
5. Would a dramatic tenor or a lyric tenor sing "Vesti la Guibba" from "Pagliacci"?
6. What letter or word is used to signify a piece should be played or sung softly?
7. In singing, is a turn called a sonata, a gruppetto, or a portamento?
8. Is a nocturne usually a piece of a lively, dramatic, or dreamy nature?
9. What does "mf" stand for?
10. What is a motive?
11. What is the opposite of legato?
12. What is syncopation?

Answers

1. The beat or measure of a rhythmical sound. 2. Slow. 3. Operatic. 4. Allegro. 5. Dramatic tenor. 6. "p" or "piano." 7. Gruppetto. 8. Dreamy. 9. Mezzo-forte, meaning moderately loud. 10. A melodic pattern, repeated often in various ways. 11. Staccato. 12. Inverted rhythm or a phrase begun with an unaccented note and sustained to accented beat.

Daily Anecdote

Outstanding Event

Mr. Edison, son of the inventor, was asked what event in his association with his father now stood out in bold relief.

"The way he took the big fire of 1914," he replied. "It illustrated to me the amazing manner he had for meeting calamities, and typified his sportsmanship and ability to look into the future."

The fire on December 9, 1914, wrecked practically the entire West Orange plant, causing damage of about $2,000,000.

Edison said that, while directing the firemen, his father ran up to his mother and asked:

"Why don't you get your friends down here! It's a glorious sight and they'll never see anything like it again."

Before the fire was out, Edison said, his father started rebuilding plans and had a wrecking engine clearing up the debris.

China Pays Back

China is paying the four loans received from the United States since December, 1938, in shipments of tungsten, tin, antimony, and wood oil.

Candy sales set an all-time record at 2,250,000 pounds valued at $336,000,000 in 1940.

In Lighter Vein

—Chase Craig

"——and me with last year's feather on!"

Just the Thing

Mabel couldn't for the life of her think what to get her best friend for a gift. She kept thinking all the way to the shop but still couldn't hit on anything. She asked a clerk if he could suggest something.

"How about these book ends?" suggested the clerk.

"Just the thing!" agreed Mabel. "She always reads the ends before she does the beginning."

On the Long Side

The recruits were being given clothes and kit at the barracks. They were then paraded on the square for the inspection by the sergeant. "Any complaints?" he called out.

"Yes," answered one recruit promptly.

"What is it?" asked the sergeant.

"It's my trousers."

"What's the matter?" asked the sergeant. "I can't see anything wrong with them."

"Perhaps you can't see anything wrong, but I feel something wrong—they're chafing me under my arms."—London Herald.

Brevities

Punch ©: A legal ruling states that a cow has a right in the road. Fancy taking all this time to find out what cows seem to have known all along.

Detroit News: The one we look forward to is "Abbott and Costello at The Peace Conference."

Chicago Daily News: In permitting everybody to pay his income tax months in advance the government agrees to spend the money similarly.

St. Louis Star-Times: "I'll think it over and let you know." Translation: "No."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

It's an Idea

Oklahoma City, Okla.

A visitor, on preparing to depart after a pleasant two weeks' stay with her friends, discovered that her luggage was insufficient to meet her needs. Her hostess gladly offered to loan her a large traveling bag, which she gratefully accepted with the promise to return it by express.

This she did promptly, and when the hostess opened it she found it filled with gifts for each member of the family, from the eight-year-old nephew to the grandparents.

The gifts were not lavish, but it was a thoughtful way of saying "Thank each of you for a lovely time."

Cabbages and Kings

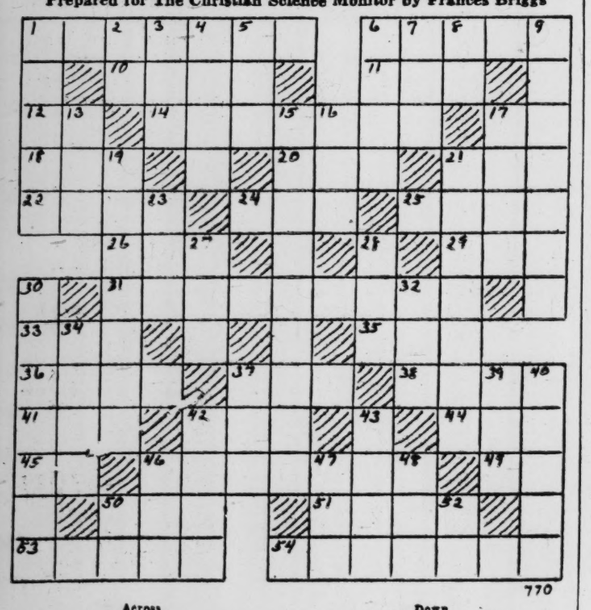
● That much talked of Pan-American Highway will be 11,300 miles long when completed and will connect 18 countries. ● Not a simple gadget is the battleship's range finder which contains almost 100 prisms, lenses, and other optical parts. ● England's mobile food convoys which speed to a town requiring aid have eight large vehicles to a unit: a 300-gallon water tank; 2 trucks with food for 12,000 meals; 2 trucks carrying kitchen equipment, boilers, and fuel; 3 mobile canteens. ● Swiss Economy: By steam-cleaning and lacquering old tin cans, Switzerland finds it possible to again use those not dented or damaged.

Golden Brooms

The value of minute attention to details is dramatically demonstrated by the following practice observed in all United States mints: each day the floors of the mints are scrupulously swept, the sweepings burned and the gold and silver in them recovered. At the Philadelphia Mint, for example, about $10,000 worth of gold sweepings are reclaimed annually by this method.—Franklin News.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



770

Across

1—What is a shoemaker often called?
6—What English pianist began career as violinist?
10—How would you describe a Patagonian?
11—Mischievous child is called what?
12—Symbol for aluminum is what?
14—What is a city of Alberta, Can.?
17—Facsimile (abbr.).
18—What is diminutive of Edgar?
20—To free.
21—Dance step.
22—What is a weed mentioned in Bible?
24—Male sheep is what?
25—What is second largest of Hawaiian Islands?
26—Who is heroine of "Uncle Tom's Cabin"?
29—Tavern.
31—What is title of a Booth Tarkington tale?
33—Concealed.
35—Rodent.
36—What is a place for baking?
37—Still.
38—What is a Bedouin's home?
41—Human being.
42—Pronoun.
44—What is capital of Brazil?
45—Symbol for tin is what?
46—What was Feodor Challapin's nationality?
49—Musical note.
50—What is a summons by public proclamation?
51—What is a pogamoggan?
53—What is depicted in a nocturne?
54—An athlete is what?

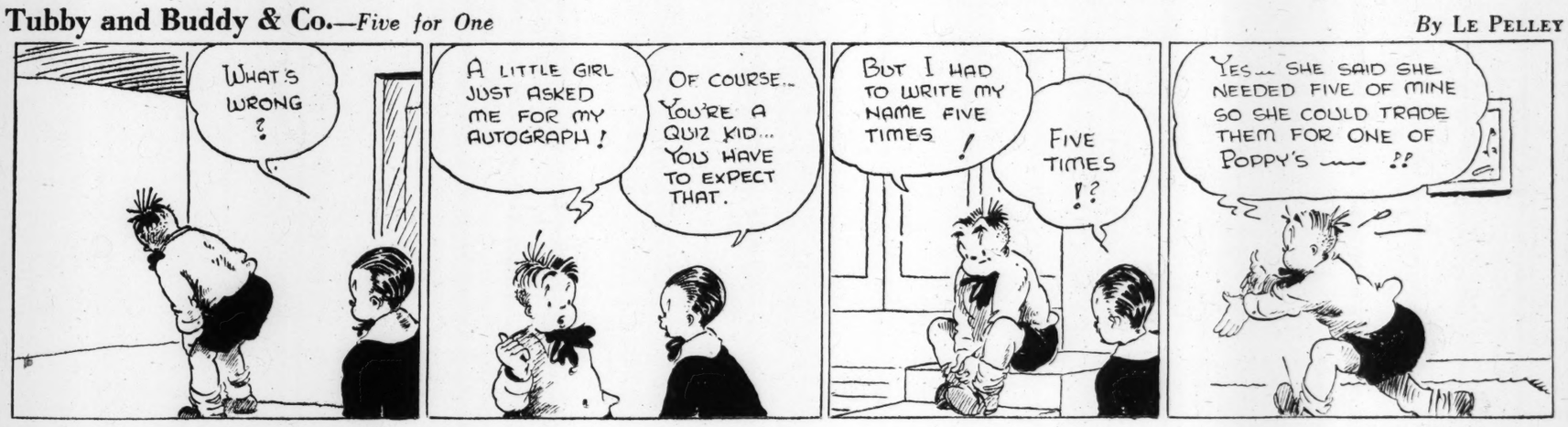
Down

1—What is the most ancient form of choral music?
2—Neuter pronoun.
3—What is baglike part of a plant?
4—Would you wear, play, or tame a marimba?
5—Rock Island is in what state (abbr.)?
6—What creature has prominent part in opera "Siegfried"?
7—Who is one of "Little Women"?
8—Aloft.
9—Who composed "Barber of Seville"?
13—Grassy meadow.
15—Who is the Australian pianist (poss.)?
16—Purpose.
17—What Italian diety was sometimes represented as half goat and half man?
19—Museum of the Zwinger is in what German city?
21—Giovanni Bellini was what?
23—Who was mother of all mankind?
27—Hail!
28—Through.
30—What Scottish poet wrote "The Seasons"?
32—To devour.
34—What was first name of Krylov, Russian fabulist?
37—Affirmative answer.
39—Nothing.
40—Marmalade is often served with what?
42—To search.
43—What is somewhat concave part of the human hand?
46—What is a cheer heard at a football game?
47—Frosty.
48—Who was father of Joshua?
50—Brigadier General (abbr.).
52—What is symbol for barium?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Five for One*

By LE PELLEY


WHAT'S WRONG ?
A LITTLE GIRL JUST ASKED ME FOR MY AUTOGRAPH !
OF COURSE.. YOU'RE A QUIZ KID... YOU HAVE TO EXPECT THAT.
BUT I HAD TO WRITE MY NAME FIVE TIMES !
FIVE TIMES !?
YES... SHE SAID SHE NEEDED FIVE OF MINE SO SHE COULD TRADE THEM FOR ONE OF POPPY'S —— !?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Quick Sale! Too Quick!!*

By RODGERS

At noon today Aunt Sue sent Susie down to the Boss's roadstand with a few sandwiches, a piece of pie and some milk for the Boss's lunch—
SNIFF
Boy! Did that lunch look good and I felt sure the Boss would share it with me!
But, would you believe it? Just then a car pulled up and before you could say "Jack Robinson"—
The driver had talked the Boss into making his first sale of the day!
And away went the lunch before we had so much as a single bite!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A. W. O. L.*

By THE HAGERS

SAID AUNT MATILDA, "DEAR NEPHEW, I HAVE A LETTER HERE FOR YOU."
"THIS WRITING I SEEM TO RECALL," I QUACKED. "IT IS THE DUCKLINGS' SCRAWL.
A CAMPING TRIP THEY CONTEMPLATE; AND I'M TO GO ALONG, THEY STATE."
"PLEASE STAY! I'LL MAKE YOUR FAVORITE JAM." "THEY'RE ORDERS FROM HEADQUARTERS, MA'AM."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Half as Many Cars?

When the Office of Price Administration and Consumer Supply was set up, part of its duty was to see that the American civilian was taken care of amid the urge for military production. Hence it is a bit strange that Leon Henderson, as attorney for the consumer, should demand a greater cut in automobile production than is considered desirable or necessary by the Office of Production Management, whose business it is to speed defense output.

Although the OPM is satisfied with a 20 per cent "initial reduction" and gradual decrease thereafter, the OPACS asks a definite 50 per cent cut for next year. Such a cut has been agreed upon in Canada.

The restrictionists can point out that motorcar and truck production for the 1941 model year, just closed, has been 5,247,000 units, which is more than one-fourth greater than for the preceding model year. This is a facet of what Walter Lippmann called "the well-nigh scandalous fact" that from one-third to one-half more automobiles, refrigerators, and electric ranges were sold to civilians in the first half of 1941 than in the same period of 1940.

The situation, though, is not a matter for reproach unless the supplying of civilian wants costs some curtailment or delay of the defense program. There is no public evidence that this is the case. On the contrary, the motor industry has gone energetically into manufacture of tanks, airplane parts, machine guns and other munitions. As rapidly as machines and assembly lines can be set up, men and materials are being devoted to those jobs.

It takes time to plan and organize new units of defense production. Should the automotive and other durable goods industries shut down and leave thousands of workmen idle before they can be absorbed into useful defense activity? William S. Knudsen, director of OPM, thinks not. Until those people can be employed for defense it is arguable that they should be building up a backlog of consumer goods to help tide over a time when few such goods will be available.

If there is any weakness in this argument it is that production of motorcars, vacuum sweepers, and the like may use up metals—nickel, tin, zinc, chromium, and copper, as well as steel—which will later be needed for munitions. Whether this is true and to a degree overshadowing the need of motor transportation for defense workers, is a question only experts can determine.

Mr. Knudsen, Mr. Henderson, and leaders of the automobile industry have been conferring this week, and from Detroit it is reported that the manufacturers expect a reduction to approximately 2,400,000 passenger cars and light trucks—not counting heavy trucks for industry and the Army—during the next model year.

Whatever the program may be, if it accounts adequately for the demands of total war, and if defense production is organized as rapidly as it should be during the next six months, it will not leave much provision for consumers of metal goods after that period. Possibly this is the fact for which Mr. Henderson and the OPACS have been trying to prepare civilians.

A No-Strike Record

Organized labor in Massachusetts, which has avoided any important strike in defense industry in a State that has scores of plants devoted to the military effort, deserves public praise.

Such a "no strike" record should be a proud feather in union labor's cap, but to date no union official has publicly called attention to it, strangely enough. It remained for the announcement to be made by the chairman of the Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission, a State organization which encourages industries to establish themselves in the Bay State. And within a few days, the Associated Industries followed by pointing out that Massachusetts was practically free from strikes of any kind. Perhaps labor and capital elsewhere would like to know how Massachusetts does it.

Paintings by Cro-Magnon men of 30,000 B. C. have been reported as recently discovered in French caves. These are "old masters" which conquerors cannot remove.

European social item: A certain gentleman in Russia did *not* give his former good friend in Germany his favorite mustache cup for a birthday present this year.

Bank Holiday

Never before, assuredly, has August Bank Holiday appeared more important to the English people. Never before has the anticipation of a day spent in green fields, drifted deep in daisies, or along the willow-lined banks of the Thames, proved as alluring. For these people have been under an unprecedented strain—their families often scattered, their labors interrupted, their wartime duties performed under terrific stress. One would like them to have their bank holiday, unchallenged and free.

Yet the English dispatches, while they say that the authorities have not precisely forbidden the people to leave London, do show that everything short of compulsion has been done to discourage them. It would be the transportation problems which loom largest. How to get all these thousands of holiday-makers out of the city and back into it when evening comes? That might readily cause some frowns.

One hopes, whether reasonably or unreasonably, that somehow these heroic people will manage to get their one wholly free day in the country. To no citizens of a great city does country appear as desirable as it does to Londoners. They literally live for these occasional days when, by bicycle, by tram or train or motor car, they reach the green places early and stay late. Masses of cyclists in the New Forest, moving across the landscape like a black drove of insects; the pale blue stretches of the Thames alive with action, aflame with color. There are punts and canoes and craft of every sort, serving as transportation, as shelters for the bathers, even as makeshift sleeping accommodation for a night or two. Tents are stretched on level reaches of the river-bank which fairly swarms with men and women and children, happy and tanned and replete with a comforting sense of release from the pressingly difficult world of every day. How one hopes that, even in 1941, the Londoners may enjoy their Bank Holiday unimpeded.

Iran—On Hitler's List?

Infiltration of Nazis into Iran is repeating a familiar pattern of Hitlerian strategy. A neighboring State, Iraq, experienced a coup d'état only a few months ago, which was designed to put that country securely in the Axis camp. Military action by Britain was required to restore the legal Iraqi Government.

The number of "German tourists" in Iran—3,000 to 5,000—is already sufficiently large to constitute a menace to Iranian order, according to representations lately made by the British Government to the Government of Iran. Some of these Germans are in Iran because of that country's trade relations with the Third Reich, Iran's best customer in 1938-39. But the German Legation staff at the capital, Teheran, is reported to number some hundreds, while large numbers of Germans are engaged as technicians on public works, and as military instructors.

A Nazi attempt to foment revolt in this important Middle Eastern nation would not be surprising, even though Hitler's armies are today busier than they expected to be with the Russians. A grip on Iran would serve the Nazis well whenever they decided to renew their assault on the British position in the Mediterranean.

Such an assault might develop on the one hand as a result of Nazi victory over the Russians, or on the other hand in the event that partial failure caused the Germans to turn elsewhere for new victories. Moreover, should they be able to establish air bases in Iran during the Russian campaign, they could use these bases for attacks from the rear against Russia's oil fields.

Before Hitler turned against the Soviet Union, that State was expediting Nazi-Iranian trade over Russian railway lines. But today Russia is joining Britain in pressure to bring about a reduction of the number of Germans in Iran and to forestall any possible insurrection which the Nazis may be attempting to engineer.

Both recognize the importance of modern Iran, which was once ancient Persia. It is no longer the feeble and poorly organized country of pre-World War times. Westernization, a national spirit, education, industrialization, sound fiscal policies and mobilization of material resources and man-power have made this span of the great bridge between the Mediterranean and India an area of considerable influence among Middle Eastern peoples. It is to the interest of the Iranians as well as of Britain and Russia—and indeed of all other anti-Nazi nations—that Iran shall not become a tool in the hands of self-appointed Nazi overlords.

The Difference Between Defeat and Victory

Jensen in the Chicago Daily News

Sound-Filming History for Selectees?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mary Hornaday's "The Army Has a Morale Problem on Its Hands," which appeared in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor, raises a highly important question.

Recently I have talked to young men ranging in age from 21 to 34. There is a dangerous type of cynicism in the thought of these Americans that I believe can be overcome only by making vivid the lessons of history for them.

Selectees in the armed forces of the United States should receive a thorough grounding in the world's history. This can be done in a way that was denied previous generations: sound and talking motion pictures.

The material is available everywhere and surely the talent to whip that material into shape is not lacking in these United States.

Motion picture shorts could be prepared to fit the needs and requirements of America's selectees.

And I venture to say that there is not a branch of Uncle Sam's forces that hasn't a group of men capable of writing historical shorts for movie production. In fact, I am sure that our armed strength right now has many men who would welcome a vital assignment like that.

Material?

Recently I did some research work in the free public library of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In my search I discovered material about the Revolutionary days of this country that completely fascinated me. I found that these particular volumes had been printed during those interesting times. References to George Washington, commanding the colonial troops, as well as other characters in that intense drama of the fight for young America's freedom, took on a new value. I saw the issues more clearly as I read the contemporary running account, as reported by witnesses to the events recorded.

The discovery of these volumes naturally led to the unearthing of others equally fascinating.

For me the pageant of the past—expressed in the terms of the then present—clarified many of our seemingly difficult problems of the all-important now.

We are passing through a period of upheaval that promises eras of existence very worth while, if we take a strong stand for the democratic way of life.

The written pages of history are there to prove it to our men serving the United States of America.

They should know what these pages contain. They have a right to know why they have been drafted to serve in these times of world ferment. OSCAR C. ZILISCH

Chicago

George Lyman Kittredge

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

George Lyman Kittredge, first scholar of the Class of 1882, presented to his classmates a wholly different aspect than to his pupils. He was not merely the greatest English scholar that had graduated from Harvard in fifty years, but he, also, had an enormous knowledge of other languages and other things. One of his fads, for instance, was local archaeology, Indian remains.

To his classmates he was full of fun and kept his learning carefully out of sight and it had to be drawn out of him by questions. He was a very faithful attendant at class reunions and added greatly to the enjoyment of the occasion.

He was our Ivy Orator and gave a rollicking production which is still remembered with great pleasure by his classmates. As for his college standing, he took a summa cum laude in two subjects and a magna cum laude in a third.

He was very handsome throughout our knowledge of him and at a comparatively early age, somewhere about 40, his hair became snow-white, which did not diminish the dramatic effect of his scholarly face.

I remember with much pleasure a dinner given in his honor at the Union Club something like twenty years ago (or perhaps a little more), at which each person received a thick volume containing simply a list of the most important books and articles that he had written, a most remarkable compendium of scholarship on a great variety of topics.

Another outstanding characteristic was the personal affection which he showed his classmates. GODFREY L. CABOT

Boston

Christianity vs. Paganism?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Adolf Hitler has stated: "One is either a German or a Christian. You can't be both." There is no question about which of the two classifications he claims to be in. Therefore he automatically classifies himself and followers as pagans.

Instead of the press politely referring to them as Axis Powers, it would be more truthful and correct to call them what they really are—Pagan Powers. Japan has never been Christian; Italy is just about out of the picture as far as any control goes.

It is generally understood by the vast majority of well-informed people that this is a war between Christianity and paganism; no one can be harmed by telling the truth.

Tacoma, Wash. J. M. MATHEWS

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Wide Horizon

"... On These Things"

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE IN THE WORLD TODAY

By Roscoe Drummond

We need to face the fact frankly that there is still a dangerous schism in the United States over the war, particularly over what the country ought to do about it.

This schism is dangerous because it tends to paralyze the most powerful Christian democracy in the world at the moment when its power could well be conclusive.

While there is wide agreement on what the American people would like to see happen, there is wide disagreement on what the American people feel they ought to do to make it happen. While an overwhelming majority of the country desires—and a very civilized desire it is—to keep out of war, an overwhelming majority of the country is also prepared to go to war if necessary to defeat Hitlerism.

America is united in its desire to see Hitlerism defeated. It is disunited on how much it is determined to see Hitlerism defeated. Many Americans would act positively now to crush the threat of totalitarianism. Others are not ready to act positively now to crush the threat of totalitarianism. The difference in this degree of readiness to act is not a disagreement in purpose; it is a disagreement in estimating the danger.

* * *

America will demonstrate decisiveness of action when it demonstrates decisiveness of judgment in comprehending the total peril of totalitarianism to Christian democracy—its total peril to Christianity and the form of government Christianity prescribes.

The need of the hour is unity within the most powerful Christian democracy in the world; and that unity must rest upon a correct appraisal of what this war is all about.

This is a war against Christianity. It is not less than that. It could not be more than that. This is a war against the freedom essential to the full development of Christianity.

Not a few men in public life are today beginning to penetrate the true meaning of Adolf Hitler's grasp at world domination. They perceive that it is not a mere struggle between Britain and Germany, not a war between competing imperialisms, as Russia found out to her sorrow, not simply a thrust for more territory, more riches, more trade; that this is a war of Christian survival, a war, in Hitler's own phrase, of two worlds between which there can be no compromise.

In his latest Fireside Chat the President of the United States contributed new emphasis and new clarity to the appraisal of the spiritual issue at stake.

* * *

"Today," he declared, with timely perception, "the whole world is divided between human slavery and human freedom—between pagan brutality and the Christian ideal.

"We choose human freedom which is the Christian ideal.

"We will accept only a world consecrated to freedom—freedom of every person to worship God in his own way."

Those who seek to discern the spiritual signs of these times are confident that we are experiencing in the world today a phase of the combined assault of evil forces against the advancing certainty of Christianity's destruction of all that is unlike the Christ. This is the collective outburst of aggressive materialism against its own recognition of the presence of spiritual truth.

There is plenty of evidence to remove doubt as to what is going on in the world, doubt as to the underlying motive of the massed wars which the carnal mind is tossing into its combat against Christianity. It can be seen that mankind is experiencing a phase of the attack of the sum-total of evil against the presence of the sum-total of good, revealed by practical, demonstrable Christianity; for Christianity today stands fully equipped, capable of successfully challenging sin at every point.

* * *

What, then, is the meaning of the struggle now touching every continent of the world, to Christianity, to Christians, to free men everywhere?

Evil invariably seeks either to confuse or to beguile. That is the nature of the Biblical serpent, which typifies evil. It would like nothing better than to keep us wrangling until doomsday over the economic, political and social meaning of this struggle if, by so doing, it could cover up its inner objective. The founder of The Christian Science Monitor, Mary Baker Eddy, has written:

"Shall religious intolerance, arrayed against the rights of man, again deluge the earth in blood? The question at issue with mankind is: Shall we have a spiritual Christianity and a spiritual healing, or a materialistic religion . . .?" (Miscellaneous Writings, page 246.)

To apply this criterion to the warfare now wracking the world will help discern the real issue.

The central human fact about the wars in Asia, in Europe and in Africa is that in every instance they show themselves, in one form or another, to be an attack on "spiritual Christianity and spiritual healing"; in every instance they seek to narrow and destroy "the rights of man" to profess and to practice Christian principles; and in every instance they seek to smother and to suppress practical, demonstrable Christianity.

* * *

The question at issue in the world today is: "Shall we have a spiritual Christianity and a spiritual healing, or a materialistic religion . . . ?"

The clue to the inner meaning of this war is the key fact that in the aggressor nations today "spiritual Christianity and a spiritual healing" are openly manacled, or they are more subtly suppressed in order that the state's full purpose may not be too quickly perceived.

The specific, concrete evidence is not lacking.

In Germany, all evangelical churches are under attack, or severely regimented; and illustrative of the "shape of things" which would try to come, the Berlin police last month closed the Christian Science churches, jailed certain of their officials and forbade future worship.

In Japan, Church and State have lately been formally united, all Japanese are required by law to do homage at the Shinto shrines and all other religions are placed under the supervision of the Government.

Still other facts which reveal the true nature of this struggle are these:

Wherever totalitarianism advances—as illustrated in Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Holland, France, Yugoslavia and Greece—it spreads coercive legislation and unjust laws; it infringes individual rights; it prohibits free speech; it suffocates public opinion. These acts are the antithesis of Christianity. These acts are natural to totalitarianism. They spring from a form of government which cannot live in the same consciousness or the same world with Christianity. This is why totalitarianism wars on Christianity.

Wherever totalitarianism advances, it destroys democratic government—that form of government which rules the most powerful Christian nation in the world today, that form of government which respects individual rights and protects "a spiritual Christianity and a spiritual healing," that form of government which the Discoverer of Christian Science valued so highly that she made it the required form of government for every branch of the Christian Science Mother Church.

Whatever the pretensions of the dictators, their acts show that the question at issue in the world today is: "Shall we have a spiritual Christianity and a spiritual healing, or a materialistic religion . . . ?"

Is not this the most important sign of these times? Its recognition will give to the American people and the American Government clarity of purpose and decisiveness of action. Its recognition will bring unity to the most powerful Christian democracy in the world and enable America to use its power righteously and conclusively.

Poems Between Wallpaper

On our desk lies a little magazine called "Driftwind" and beside it a telegram. The magazine has a wallpaper cover with parrots on the front and, on the back of it, the printed words, "18 Cents Single Roll" and "Use Pyramid Dry Paste." It contains an essay on democracy and thirty-nine short poems. The telegram informs us that we can call on its editor no more.

It is a fortnight since we sat in the little parlor at North Montpelier, talking to Walter Coates who, according to his own description, was a "man of no particular profession but a great many activities." Looking at his beloved picture of the English Lake District, which he hoped so much to visit sometime, and the well-stocked bookshelves around us, it was natural to recall the sitting room at Dove Cottage, where the Wordsworths, De Quincey, Coleridge, and their friends found a congenial atmosphere for book talk, amid scenes no less rustic than this mountain village in Vermont.

"Driftwind" first appeared in 1926, with birch bark binding. It was printed on an old-fashioned, foot-power Golding press and, for a year, circulated free of charge. Literary friends and acquaintances of Mr. Coates sent in contributions, for which they received no remuneration, nor expected any, knowing there were no funds to disburse. With the publication of the twelfth issue, the editor and publisher had to announce that while the venture had given him a great deal of pleasure it would have to be discontinued unless the readers were willing to relieve him of the cost by subscribing two dollars a year. This they were quite ready to do, and soon the magazine, seven and a half inches by five, was being run off a press operated by electricity, and set by the use of a linotype machine.

It was strictly a family affair. Father was editor and typesetter; Mother did the folding, and Daughter ran the press. If "Driftwind" seldom startled the world with its "talent," it maintained certain standards and served as a training ground, Mr. Coates told us, for a number of Vermont poets who today "fill a secure niche in poetry." We found among the back numbers such names as that of Frances Frost and others who are now nationally known. The 400 subscribers have, through correspondence, brought news from the remote corners of the earth to the white-haired country scholar in his mountain home.

Beginning his career as a Universalist minister Mr. Coates was often called upon to pinch-hit for some local clergyman—Congregationalist, Methodist, Unitarian or some other denomination. As he put it to us, in a practical Vermontish tone, "We're not hidebound, you know, in these days."

We had started that summer evening for the folk dancing at Maple Corners, but mountain villagers had been long abed when Mr. Coates reluctantly laid aside the volumes of Poe and Swinburne and Alice Meynell we had dipped into, and said goodnight, It was dark and silent as we drove through Maple Corners. The air, now cool, was fragrant with new-stacked hay. Drowsily to our mind's ears a gentle voice was saying, "Let me list them as I think they are: first Poe, second Emerson, third Whitman; then one titanic American, not notable for originality, but for humanity and understanding—Longfellow." We are glad we stopped to call on Mr. Coates. PEARL STRACHAN

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents.

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.